The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3460. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A VICTORY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Another Battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Complete Rout of the Rebel Forces by Gens. Schofield and Blunt.

Hindman Driven Helter Skelter Across the Boston Mountains.

Capture of Artillery, Baggage Stores, &c.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Curtis.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 25.

Major-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, Washington:

Our arms are entirely successful again in North-Western Arkansas.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding that the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with the First Division westward, and moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces.

Gen. BLUNT, by making a hard night's march, attacked and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d inst.

The enemy were estimated at from five to seven thousand strong.

The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of 6-pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of their scattered forces when the messenger left.

Our loss was small.

Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued Gen. HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the Valley of the Arkansas River, and the army of the Frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

LEBANON, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 25.

A party of rebels, supposed to be about 150 strong, crossed the Springfield road thirty miles west of this place yesterday afternoon. Information was received from Dallas County at the same time that a rebel force was moving south, and were about twenty miles west. Major H. CALDWELL started on the Springfield road in pursuit, with 120 men. At midnight information was received that the rebel party were four miles to the west of the road at sunset and numbered about 3,000, only half of them armed. Major CALDWELL was reinforced by 100 men this morning. Nothing has been heard of the rebels or those in pursuit of them since. The rebels fell in with the mail coach at the road crossing, capturing five passengers, (all United States officers,) the horses, the mails and the driver.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Skirmish with Morgan's Guerrillas—No News from Gen. Buell or Bragg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 25.

A detachment sent out by Col. BRUCE from Bowling Green attacked JOHN MORGAN'S guerrillas at Morgantown yesterday, capturing sixteen prisoners, whereupon the guerrillas retreated towards Rochester, where they were joined by the guerrillas under WOODWARD and JOHNSON.

Col. SHACKLEFORD, with a force from Henderson, had a fight with another band of MORGAN'S guerrillas, and captured fifty-seven of them.

Nothing further has been heard from the forces under Gen. BUELL or BRAGG.

Gen. ROUSSEAU arrived here yesterday.

What has been Done, and how much Remains Undone.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 22.

It appears after all, that the main body of Gen. BUELL'S army has not been beyond Crab Orchard. Gen. CRITTENDEN'S division pursued BRAGG in vain beyond that point. BRAGG having succeeded in getting nearly forty miles upon the way before CRITTENDEN started, but BUELL and his host have remained at the Orchard ever since they got there, three or four days after the battle of Chaplin Hills.

It is thought that BUELL does not intend following in the path of BRAGG, who is now undoubtedly in Tennessee, but that he will probably go down by the way of Bowling Green to defend Nashville, to occupy Middle Tennessee, and, if practicable, East Tennessee, driving out BRAGG, or at least preventing him from accomplishing anything by a junction with PRICE, VAN DORN and BRECKINRIDGE. It would certainly be a curious spectacle if BUELL and BRAGG were to maneuvre again in front of each other in Tennessee for some months, and then make another race for the possession of Louisville, and repeat the whole of the late order of exercises.

If BUELL'S army is to be subsisted in Middle Tennessee or in Alabama before the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are in navigable condition, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad must be protected against the guerrillas throughout its whole extent, cost what it may. And there can be no effectual protection of it except by the utter extermination of the guerrillas. Let these remain as numerous and bold as they now are, and an army of fifty thousand men, with nothing else under heaven to do than to guard the road between Louisville and Nashville, could not half guard it. The guerrillas must be so scattered, if possible, that no two of them shall be likely ever to come together again except under the gallows.

Beyond all doubt our people are much disappointed by the result of the Kentucky campaign, but beyond all doubt the rebels are much more so. We have not captured or overwhelmed the rebel army, but its only salvation was in the length and suppleness of its legs and its disposition to tax them to the utmost. No troops ever strained their nerves to get into a fight as our fleeing rebels strained theirs to keep out of one.

We assume not to state the plan of action which BUELL'S irresistible army ought now to adopt, but all will agree that such a tremendous body of men, kept together at such immense cost of treasure and life, should, with the least delay practicable, strike a terrible blow at the rebellion somewhere.

WHAT NEW-YORK HAS DONE.

Troops sent to the Field since the 13th of August.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following table furnishes gratifying evidence of the zeal, patriotism and loyalty of the Administration and the people of the State of New-York. No other State can present a nobler record.

A portion of these troops were in the series of battles between Frederick and Antietam, and at the latter, were officially commended for their efficient bravery.

New-York has, on three occasions, rendered such prompt and effective service as to elicit the compliments and thanks of the military and administrative authorities at Washington, viz.: On the outbreak of the rebellion, when the presence of our gallant militia gave security to the capital; when the rebels pressed through the Shenandoah Valley, driving BANKS before them, and threatening an immediate attack upon Washington; and during the recent raid upon Maryland. In each case, the troops from this State were the first in the field.

And now nearly 75,000 of her quota of 120,000 men are at their posts, and the entire number will answer their names upon the field within thirty days:

STATEMENT OF NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS SENT FORWARD FROM JULY 2 TO AND INCLUDING OCT. 23, 1862.

Regiments.

No.	Colonel.	Location.	Strength.
106	Edwin O. James	Ogdensburgh	1,024
107	A. S. Diven	Elmira	1,024
108	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	1,024
109	B. F. Tracy	Binghamton	1,024
110	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	1,024
111	J. Segoine	Auburn	1,024
112	J. C. Drake	Jamestown	1,000
113	L. O. Morris	Albany	1,000
114	E. B. Smith	Norwich	1,024
115	R. Sammons	Fonda	1,000
116	E. P. Chapin	Buffalo	924
117	W. R. Pease	Rome	1,024
118	S. T. Richards	Plattsburgh	1,024
119	Elias Peissner	New-York City	944
120	George H. Sharp	Kingston	937
121	Emory Upton	Mohawk	1,000
122	Silas Titus	Syracuse	942
123	A. McDougall	Salem	952
124	A. Van H. Ellis	Goshen	974
125	Geo. L. Willard	Troy	1,024
126	E. Sherrill	Geneva	964
127	William Gurney	Staten Island	990
128	David S. Cowles	Hudson	951
129	Peter A. Porter	Lockport	1,000
130	Alfred Gibbs	Portage	1,010
131	Charles S. Turnbull	Riker's Island	844
132	P. J. Claassen	East New-York	823
133	L. D. H. Currie	Riker's Island	794
134	Charles R. Coster	Schoharie	869
135	William H. Morris	Yonkers	1,024
136	James Wood, Jr.	Portage	854
137	David Ireland	Binghamton	1,024
138	Joseph Welling	Auburn	1,000
139	Anthony Conk	Brooklyn	1,000
140	Pat'k H. O'Rorke	Rochester	924
141	S. G. Hathaway	Elmira	1,000
142	Rosc's W. Judson	Ogdensburgh	1,024
143	David D. DeWitt	Monticello	1,024
144	R. S. Hughston	Delhi	844
145	Wm. H. Allen	Staten Island	736
146	Kenner Gerard	Rome	744
147	Andrew J. Warner	Oswego	844
148	Wm. Jonnson	Geneva	891
149	H. A. Barnum	Syracuse	862
150	J. H. Ketcham	Poughkeepsie	924
151	Wm. Emerson	Lockport	1,450
152	Leonard Boyer	Mohawk	850
153	D. McMartin	Jamestown	871
154	Patrick H. Jones	Fonda	850
157	Philip P. Brown	Hamilton	1,000
158	James Jourdan	East New-York	494
160	Chas. C. Dwight	Auburn	850
161	Gabriel Harrower	Elmira	830
162	Lewis Benedict	Riker's Island	925
163	John B. Leverich	New-York	544
169	Clarence Buell	Troy	832
170	Peter McDermott	Camp Scott	804
	4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Battalions Artillery	Sackett's Harbor	2,500
	Total in new regiments sent forward		56,134

RECAPITULATION.

Fifty-six regiments and one battalion of infantry	53,634	
First of these left Elmira Aug. 13.		
Four battalions artillery	2,500	
Four batteries artillery	600	56,134
Recruits for old regiments who have actually received State bounty	14,000	
Estimated previous and subsequent to payment of bounty	2,500	16,500
Total sent forward		72,763
Recruits raised and being organized in State, as per actual returns at Adjutant-General's Office		10,650
Total number of Volunteers raised from July 2 to Oct. 23, 1862, inclusive		83,353

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

First—Enlistments into the regular army under General Orders No. 154 may be made either in the field or in the several States, but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company.

Second—The twenty-five dollars advance of the one hundred dollars bounty, authorized by section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, and section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861, and the two dollars premium approved June 21, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the regular army under this order who have not already received it.

Where the recruiting officers are not furnished with funds, these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier on the first muster roll after his enlistment, and paid by the Paymaster who pays him.

Appointment of Examining Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following Examining Surgeons: Isaiah P. Lynn, Chicago, Ill.; Philip M. Wagenhals, Lancaster, Ohio; Samuel Gray, Piqua, Ohio; F. D. Morris, Hamilton, Ohio; W. C. Daniels, Toledo, Ohio; Theo. H. Jewett, South Berwick, Maine; John F. Trowbridge, Syracuse, N. Y.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ACTON, MASS.—DECLINATION OF COL. E. W. HINKS—HABEAS CORPUS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

A destructive fire occurred in Acton, Mass., last night, which consumed the town-house, the hotel, the extensive shoe manufactory of JOHN FLETCHER & SONS and other buildings. Loss about $25,000.

Col. EDWARD W. HINKS, nominated by the People's Party for Congress, in opposition to Mr. ALLEY, declines the nomination. He expresses his preference to serve his country in the field, rather than in an untried civil position, and declares that his vote shall be given for none who yield a qualified support to the Administration in its war measures, or whose election would give encouragement and comfort to the enemies of the Republic.

This afternoon an application was made to Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. W. H. WINDER, of Philadelphia, a political prisoner now confined in Fort Warren.

Hon. G. W. BIDDLE, Hon. PETER MCCALL and Hon. WM. B. REED, members of the bar of Philadelphia, appeared as counsel for Mr. WINDER.

A hearing of the case was deferred until Monday.

—Gordon E. Niles, formerly editor of the Lockport *Advertiser*, who went South and joined the rebel Morgan's army, met a better fate than he deserved, by being shot in the battle near Gallatin.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

Reconnoissances from Gen. Sigel's Command.

Small Bodies of the Enemy Discovered at Leesburgh and New-Baltimore.

A CONSIDERABLE FORCE AT WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25—11:05 P. M.

We learn by a special dispatch from Fairfax Court-house, dated this evening at 7½ o'clock, that Capt. KONENKY, just returned from a reconnoissance to Leesburgh, reports the rebel Gen. MUNFORD at Purcellville with fifteen hundred men and some artillery.

A similar expedition to Thoroughfare Gap, under Major SHEEHAN, returned this morning, and reports a small rebel force at New-Baltimore, and the Manassas Gap Railroad in good running order to Front Royal.

The enemy is actively reconnoitering. He is credibly reported to have two thousand cavalry and some infantry and artillery at Warrenton. No reinforcements have been sent there from Winchester.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The *Star* says: "We have very late information from the region of country between the lines of Gen. SIGEL'S army corps and Gordonsville. Three days ago the only rebel troops occupying it was a regiment of North Carolina cavalry and one regiment of infantry. They had their headquarters at Warrenton, with pickets out along the Rappahannock, and at times sent out small scouting parties in various directions. Culpepper Court-house had then ceased to be the railroad terminus at which the supplies from Richmond for Gen. LEE'S army were put in wagons. They are now taken to Staunton by rail and wagoned from there all the way up to Winchester. This change was doubtless occasioned by dread lest Gen. SIGEL might cut off their trains, which he could do if they continued to travel the road from Culpepper Court-house *via* Sperryville and Winchester, now that his cavalry horses have been recruited."

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Disagreeable Weather—Have we a Government?—Arrival of Contrabands—The Rebels in Force at Culpepper—Their Winter Quarters—An Ex-Correspondent of the Times Escapes from Dixie—Chiffoniers on a Battle-Field—No Insurrection at Culpepper.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.

Cold, bleak, dreary are the only words that convey an adequate idea of what Centreville is to-day—of what Centreville has been most of the time for the last ten days. The wind blows in fearful gusts over the plains of Manassas, and sweeps around the hill where this division is encamped with a violence scarcely ever experienced elsewhere, except at some exposed point on the sea-shore. To add to our discomfort, the air is filled with fine dust, which fills eyes, nose and mouth, sprinkles what we eat, and penetrates every crevice, nook and corner. The paper upon which I write is literally covered with dust, so that my pen clogs. Nothing, in fact, is exempt from this enemy to our comfort. The few tents that were pitched for the accommodation of the heads of departments and commanders have either succumbed to the storm or hang shivering in the balance—the occupants holding on to the corners, and expecting at every blast to be houseless; the telegraph has ceased to work; soldiers are huddled together in squads under the lee of everything that affords the least shelter, each wondering how much longer he will be forced to remain in this desolate place; the poor horses turn tail to the blast, and with drooping ears are uneasily waiting a change; officers and men are alike sullen and morose, for there is no comfort to be found anywhere. An attack by the rebels, a forward movement or almost any change would improve the spirit of the command at this time. Expecting every moment to receive orders to leave this locality accounts for the troops not being prepared with proper shelter. It is not at all surprising, to me at least, that our soldiers, in consideration of past events, the present position of affairs and the gloomy state of the weather, again begin to ask the question,

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT?

"Have we a Government? If we have, why are not our armies on the move to-day?" are the questions in almost every mind here. All truly loyal men are sick and tired of the do-nothing policy that seems everywhere to prevail. The soldiers want the rebellion crushed as speedily as possible, so that those who survive can return to the comforts of civil life again. The cold Fall nights are upon us and the troops must soon go into Winter quarters, or move southward; it is too cold now at night for men to sleep in the open air with any sort of comfort; but no preparations have been made here for Winter weather, which fact makes all hope that a single division of rebels will not be permitted to hold the whole army at bay another Winter. The bulk of LEE'S army is to-day, it is believed, on its way to Richmond—carrying off the crops of the Shenandoah Valley. LONGSTREET and HILL, at last accounts, were guarding the passes, and yet Gen. SIGEL is not permitted to advance. In a few weeks the roads of Virginia will be next to *impassable, and then no movement* can be made. Five thousand shovels were recently sent to the army guarding the frontier of Maryland, to be used on Maryland Heights, it was said, but there is a strong suspicion here that the old Peninsula system of conducting the war is to be restored. Of one thing the Government may feel assured—if the Union army is permitted to remain on the defensive another Winter, it will be utterly demoralized. The feeling is fast gaining ground that there is a large and influential class of men who do not desire to see the war ended speedily; if such a class does really exist, and directly or indirectly exerts any influence in the management of this war, let them take warning in time and flee from the wrath to come—for come it surely will. But the weather has a depressing influence upon the spirits of all this morning, and perhaps we only see the dark side of the picture.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Six "intelligent contrabands"—two men, two women, and two boys—parts of three different families, arrived here last evening, having all "kind and indulgent masters and good homes," to seek their fortunes in the, to them, mysterious air of Freedom. Each of the women leave behind them in a slave home a husband and four little children, and one of the men also leaves a family behind. Some of these people are from the vicinity of Culpepper, and the balance from a little beyond Salem. They left their homes at night, and for two weeks have traveled by night and concealed themselves in the woods by day, to reach our lines and avoid meeting their masters or kind friends, who might feel disposed to restore them to the homes they have abandoned. They reached our pickets yesterday afternoon, and were brought in and forwarded to the headquarters of Gen. SIGEL, at Fairfax Court-house. These people are the most ignorant of plantation negroes, and have no practical idea of freedom whatever, but intuitively they realize that the "Union people," as they term our troops, are their friends, and with this bright spot gleaming in their benighted brains, they left home and friends to fathom a mystery which they do not comprehend. One of this party crossed the Rappahannock near the railroad, and followed the Orange Railroad track most of the distance to Manassas Junction. He was concealed near Catlett's Station when Captain CONGER made a dash recently upon that station with sixty-two men, where the rebels had a force of several hundred, including cavalry and infantry. Captain CONGER, it will be remembered, when a charge was made upon him, fell back into a piece of woods and formed, but the rebels did not deem it expedient to press forward upon him, and finally fell back. Captain C. seized upon the opportunity to disappear. From this negro's story it appears that the rebels must have supposed that the Union force they saw was only the advance of a large body of troops, for they fell back immediately and somewhat hastily, and did not stop until the Rappahannock had been crossed, leaving only a picket on the left bank of that stream. He saw no other soldiers whatever this side of the Rappahannock. Another of the negroes, who comes from seven miles beyond Salem, declares most positively that there are no soldiers in that vicinity. Of course these reports must be taken with some allowance, the parties not having the most complete facilities for obtaining information, but their statements taken altogether are consistent, and they relate nothing improbable. South of the Rappahannock, near Culpepper, these negroes report that there is a very large rebel force, and that the intention is to winter there.

ANOTHER REPORT.

An ex-correspondent of the TIMES arrived here last evening, direct from *Front Royal, via* Ashby's Gap. He has been within the rebel lines, with his family, since the first battle at Bull Run, when he was taken prisoner. He is a native of Virginia, and having resided a long time in Washington, was placed under a particularly strict surveillance. In every attempt heretofore made, to get beyond their lines, he has been thwarted. On this occasion, obtaining permission to visit, with his family, some friends at Upperville, and while there, finding that our pickets were no great distance off, he concluded once more to take the chances of attempting to reach our lines, and was this time entirely successful. He saw no rebel soldiers along the road he traveled, except a small picket near Ashby's Gap. This report, if true, is important. It is surmised, however, that the gentleman referred to is afraid to tell, here, all he knows about the enemy, but may be induced to do so when he reaches Washington.

A CHIFFONIER ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

I witnessed to-day the novel sight of a regular New-York chiffonier exercising his calling upon Bull Run battle-field and at the deserted camps in that vicinity. He was not one of the small-fry order—with bag on his back and hook in hand—but one of your wholesale chiffoniers, with two horses, two wagons and a colored assistant. The animals were dilapidated specimens of the genus horse, and when not in motion it required a nice discrimination on the part of the numerous buzzards hovering on the field to distinguish between the live and dead horses scattered about. The head chiffonier evidently felt some anxiety on account of the frequent approaches of the carrion birds, for he kept a couple of sheepish looking dogs baying at them. The wagons were worthy of the horses, and were being filled with all sorts of clothing, such as can only be found on battle-fields and in deserted camps. The shirts, coats, caps and blankets of the heroes whose bones lie mouldering on the plains of Manassas are to be made the subject of speculation and traffic, and may yet serve a good turn as cassimere or printing paper.

A CORRECTION.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that an insurrection has broken out among the slaves near Culpepper, as stated by a Washington paper. I am authorized to make this contradiction by information received from a variety of sources.

The New-York Eighth Regiment—A Bomb-Shell—Return of Gen. Stahl—The Rebel Forces Advancing upon the Position—More Cavalry Wanted.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

Had peace been declared, the war prosecuted with vigor, contractors turned honest, or a bomb-shell burst in camp, the New-York Eighth Regiment could not have been more surprised than yesterday, when it was announced that Prince SALM SALM had been appointed Colonel of that regiment by the Governor of the State of New-York; for such a proceeding was wholly unexpected, and therefore unlooked-for. The Eighth New-York was mustered into the service on the 23d of April, 1861, for the term of two years, and has therefore only about six months more to serve. It has been commanded in turn by Gens. BLENKER and STAHL, and FRANCIS WEITSCHEL. The last named person was dismissed from the service soon after the battle of Cross Keys, but the regiment had no official notice of the fact until the 17th of the present month, when with one accord the officers asked to have Lieut.-Col. C. B. HEDTERICH promoted to fill the vacancy. This recommendation was most cordially indorsed by Major-Gen. STAHL. The regiment was one of the first to volunteer for the war, and was the very first to enter Washington after the Baltimore massacre, and from that day to this, it has been kept in the front. After the first battle at Bull Run—in which the regiment gained creditable distinction—it was marched from Fairfax Court House to Winchester—was at the battle of Cross Keys under Gen. FRÉMONT—where one half of the whole command was either killed or wounded. It was next placed in the advance of Gen. SIGEL'S command, and was continuously fighting for fifteen days—at the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers, at Waterloo Bridge, White Sulphur Springs, and on the 29th and 30th of August last at Manassas and Centreville—at the latter places under the command of Gen. STAHL. The officers, and men attached to a regiment with such a record feel—and justly, too—that they have some right to a voice in the selection of an officer to command them; to ignore this right, and force upon them an *entire stranger*, when there is one connected with the regiment equally competent, who on many trying occasions, both in action and in camp, has shown both skill and ability, and enjoys, in an eminent degree, the entire confidence of both officers and men, is but to demoralize and render almost useless one of the best—because thoroughly instructed and well-disciplined—regiments in the Union service. Lieut.-Col. HEDTERICH, of course, is the person referred to. He had some experience as a military man in the difficulties in Germany in 1848, and arrived in this country in 1851; during the present war he has been one of the warmest friends of the Union for the sake of the Union, and has proved himself a competent and brave officer. The officers of the Eighth cannot but believe there is some mistake in the information they have received, and, at a meeting held yesterday, drew up a respectful remonstrance, addressed to the Governor of New-York, against the appointment of Mr. SALM, and urging the appointment of their present commander as Colonel.

RETURN OF GEN. STAHL.

Gen. STAHL returned to his arduous position yesterday, but the indications are that the object of his mission—an enlargement of his cavalry force—has not been accomplished. There are thousands of cavalry located in and about Washington, where, in fact, they are not needed, while, if placed at this post, their services would be invaluable. Gen. STAHL is expected to protect a front here with a force so small that I dare not state it. He is anxious and willing to do his whole duty, and would do all that the country could expect of him were he furnished with the means. The cavalry force now in the useless service about Washington and vicinity, if sent to this post, would enable him to accomplish all the work expected of him, but as matters stand to-day, do not feel surprised if some bright morning a superior force of the enemy pounces upon this position and compels the whole force to fall back upon Fairfax Court-house. Even as I write scouts come in with information that the rebel forces are again closing in upon us. Thoroughfare Gap, Ashley's Gap, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (as far as Manassas Junction) are again occupied.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Pickets Disappearing from the Front.

The Rebels Believed to be Rapidly Retreating Southward.

MARTINSBURGH EVACUATED BY THEM.

Gen. McClellan's Army Still Quiet.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25—11 P. M.

The TIMES correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends the following:

The enemy's pickets are disappearing from the front. The rebels are generally believed to be retreating rapidly southward. I learn that they have evacuated Martinsburgh, after destroying the railroad property—a probable prelude to a general retreat and concentration elsewhere.

Dissatisfaction is increasing with regard to General Order No. 154, permitting regulars to recruit from volunteers. It is completely breaking up some regiments. Thirty men have gone from the remnant of the Seventh Ohio; two full companies from the Fifty-ninth New-York; over 50 from Gen. KIMBALL'S command, and over 50 from Gen. CALDWELL'S.

The rebels taken in London were sent to Richmond yesterday *via* Fort Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM SHARPSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25—9 P. M.

The TIMES correspondent at Sharpsburgh sends the following dispatch:

There is nothing important. A squad from the Sixty-second Pennsylvania crossed the Potomac last night and captured about a dozen rebel pickets.

This Army Corps was inspected to-day.

Col. JOHN BURKE, of the Sixty-third Regiment, New York State Volunteers, tried before the General Court-Martial on a charge of misbehavior before the enemy by deserting his post, etc., has been found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. The sentence has been approved by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 25—11 P. M.

The TIMES correspondent at Sharpsburg sends the following:

The army remains quiet. Nothing further is heard from Hancock. The rumor is discredited here of the rebels attempting to cross at that point.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

In my last I spoke of the grand advance now about to be made, and of the preparations made preparatory to a forward movement.

In the first place, that great auxiliary of a great general, his personal staff, had been greatly reduced, and, if I may use the term, disorganized, and the great work of remodeling it has been gradually going on without the least detriment to the interests of the service, or delay in the preparation for the future advance of our grand army. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff is not now as full or as perfect as it should be, for a general cannot manage an army like this with less than eighty aids, in addition to chiefs of the various arms of the service.

Under the management of Gen. BERRY and Col. KINGSBURY, who operate generally with Gen. BARNARD, our artillery has been most thoroughly reorganized, and is now more efficient, and will consequently be more effective than ever. The people would be really astonished if I were to tell of the batteries I have seen in this army, and their number. The guns are all of the most approved and destructive kind, with a preponderance of light pieces, which shows conclusively that when the army advances again, it will be with rapid strides.

The cavalry of this army is nominally in charge of Gen. AVERILL, an experienced dragoon officer, and one who will keep pace with his gallant counterpart and fellow-student, Gen. GORDON GRANGER, of the Western army.

Next to our artillery, the light infantry of our army is to be depended upon in the coming struggle, and *it is here that we see the most extended work of re-*organization and discipline. Some of the old regiments, reduced by active service to sometimes 150 and 200 men, need to be consolidated; but how to do this without depriving some ambitious officers, many of whom could not be dispensed with from political causes, was a problem unknown to the people perhaps, but very difficult of solution to Gen. MCCLELLAN. "Where there is a will there is a way," however, and only such regiments have been consolidated as were greatly reduced, and had lost their colonels by sickness, wounds, death, cowardice or resignation, and in cases where one of the colonels could be appointed to the command of a brigade. Now, in this way we find a number of veteran regiments thus amalgamated, and forming splendid veteran corps.

This work of organization is monotonous to the soldiers and the people, but, if properly applied during the coming month, will end the war; and, therefore, it is not good to dispense with it and risk too much. The people are earnestly asked to be patient yet a little while, and all will be well. In warring with these rebels, Gen. MCCLELLAN thinks best to move onward doubly assured by every advantage which is in his grasp.

Most of our Generals lack genius and brilliancy, but we hope to make up for this in sturdy, determined courage, superiority of numbers, and improved implements of warfare.

I hazard nothing, I think, when I say that the advance of the Army of the Potomac has commenced, for Gen. MCCLELLAN is now engaged in making a series of reconnoissances, in every direction, which are giving him great advantages; and when these are finished, which will be during the coming week, I hope to be able to announce from here that our army is besieging Winchester, if the rebels should determine to hold that position against us, flanked as it is already.

Our troops are now rapidly moving into Virginia, and in our outposts are gradually taking advanced positions.

But is it not written that the "First Corps—the fighting corps of the Army of the Potomac"—cannot advance to do battle until the "Magnificent HOOKER"—"Fighting Joe"—"Little Mac's Right Bower"—is ready to lead them on to victory?

And then we must have the "Old War Horse" back again—Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER is wanted—he of "4 company garrison" notoriety—he who, like HOOKER, BURNSIDE, SIGEL, and HEINTZELMAN, has always done well. When these and other men vault into the saddle once more, you may look for bloody work, but not until then.

In the meantime the preliminary work is being done. The advance to Lovettsville, in London County, by a reconnoitering party, yesterday, was a specimen of this work. There is no doubt that the stores of the enemy are in insecure positions at present, and that he may be greatly injured by these reconnoissances in force. In addition to this, raids projected by the enemy for Maryland and Pennsylvania will be thwarted in the future.

No fears need be entertained concerning the ultimate success of the Army of the Potomac. The idea that it is invincible is a correct one, for after it may lose thousands and thousands of men, it will be heavy enough to destroy the enemy before it if any Generals are left. The people demand an advance of this army in the strongest terms, and the Commander-in-Chief is about to bow to the will of the people. Perhaps I may stave off this tremendous pressure a little, by speaking of the immaturity of our grand plan of operations. Let us have "well-digested" plans hereafter, if possible. It is understood here that Gen. HALLECK has submitted plans for the future conduct of the war to the Government, and these have been accepted, and will soon be operated upon in all quarters. Gen. HALLECK will probably take the field in a short time, and with the *corps d'armee* of HEINTZELMAN, SIGEL and SICKLES, (BANKS',) and perform the most important feat of the winter campaign by moving upon the enemy's communications at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. Gen. COX, with his own and the divisions of Gens. SCHENCK, MILROY, MORGAN, and KELLEY, will soon be over the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and threatening Staunton before the first hard freeze, meeting and forming a junction with the Army of the Potomac, and the "Army of Washington" in that vicinity.

Major-Gen. PECK will move up the south bank of the James River to Petersburgh, and in time to check the rebel retreat South, whilst it may be the good fortune of Gens. FOSTER, MITCHELL, and BUTLER to give the "devils the last toss upon the pitchfork."

LOCAL POLITICS.

City and County, Congressional and Assembly.

Lists by the score have been furnished to the public by various newspapers, who were more enterprising than truthful, and who allowed zeal to outrun fidelity. We take pleasure in affording our readers a list which is literally and absolutely correct up to the hour of going to press, in which doubtless changes will be made during the coming week by resignations and additional nominations.

For Congress there is a decided rush. Four parties are in the field, and independent candidates are threatened.

Dist.	Republican.	Tammany and Mozart.
4		Ben. Wood.
5		Fernando Wood.
6	Frederick A. Conkling.	Elijah Ward.
7	Henry A. Barr.	John W. Chanler.
8	Elliott C. Cowdin.	N. J. Waterbury.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	Anson Herrick.

Dist.	Jeffersonian.	People's Union.
4	Ben Wood. Wm. L. Ellsworth.	Wm. L. Ellsworth.
5	Capt. John Duffy.	Jno. W. Farmer.
6	John Cochran.	Orison Blunt.
7	John W. Chanler.	Elijah P. Norton.
8	James Brooks.	E. C. Cowdin.
9	J. McLeod Murphy.	J. McLeod Murphy.

Assembly Nominations.

Dist.	Republican.	Tammany and Mozart.
1	Amos Stokey.	Cornelius Flynn.
2	H. J. J. Leask.	Daniel Leamy.
3	T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4		William C. Gover.
5	J. H. Bradley.	Henry Rogers.
6		Julius Korn.
7	T. E. Stewart.	Vincent C. King.
8	J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
9	S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10		Daniel M. O'Brien.
11		Thomas A. Ledwith.
12	I. T. McGuire.	Andrew Smith.
13		Alexander Ward.
14	Phil. Frankenheimer.	Robert C. Hutchings.
15	J. H. White.	Gilbert G. Dean.
16	Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17		Thomas C. Fields.

Dist.	Jeffersonian.	Republican.
2	John H. Whittemore.	
5		L. H. Van Schaick.
7		E. V. Price.
8	Wm. G. Alvaney.	
9		Samuel C. Reed.
12	Peter Bowe.	
13	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
14		Ph. Frankenheimer. W. W. Northrup.
15	Gilbert Dean.	J. H. White.
16	George Wier.	D. McCabe.

County Nominations.

SURROGATE.

Republican—Gabriel Van Cott.
Tammany and Mozart—Gideon J. Tucker.
People's Union—D. R. Jacques.

SUPERVISOR.

Republican—Sheridan Shooks.
Tammany and Mozart—Wm. M. Tweed.
People's Union—Wm. Tucker.

Kings County Nominations.

The following are the names of the candidates for the various City and County offices of Kings County, together with the nominees for Congress and for the Assembly. The list is now complete, with the exception of one or two Assembly Districts:

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

	Union.	Democratic.
District-Attorney	John Winslow	Saml. D. Morris.
Comptroller	Thomas Cottrell	Thos. H. Farron.
Surrogate	P. W. Ostrander	Resw. G. Brainard.
Justice of Sessions	W. H. Hoyt	J. K. Benson.
County Treasurer	J. L. Spader	T. A. Gardiner.
City Treasurer	E. A. Lambert	Nathan B. Morse.
Auditor	A. M. Bliss	James Lynch.
Tax Commiss'ner	Fred. Scholes	Hugh O'Rorke.
Tax Collector	Chas. H. Kimball	Edward Briggs.
Sup. of Poor, E.D.	H. A. Ripley	J. Fitzgerald.
Sup. of P., Towns	W. Kelsey	W. Bennett.
Coroner	Philip Weissman	J. Barrett.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
2	William Wall.	M. Kalbfleisch.
3	Jas. Humphrey.	M. T. Odell.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1	Gen. P. S. Crooke.	J. Paulding.
2	H. A. Bowne.	Bernard Hughes. E. O. Perrin.
3	Wm. H. Thomas.	S. E. Johnson.
4	Peter Graham.	Jas. Darcey.
5		Theophilus C. Callicot.
6		
7		Edgar McMullen.

What a day, or a caucus may bring forth is doubtful. Many of the above-named candidates are personally weak, unfit for the situations to which their friends seek to elevate them. Several are absolutely inexperienced in public, and almost so in private affairs, are unfit by reason of youth and lack of popular acquaintance and necessary qualifications for the candidacy, even, and still less for the positions to which they aspire. In a close contest, as the one pending will doubtless be in this and Kings County, it is desirable that the best men possible should be selected, and we are pleased to learn that a movement is on foot which will, so far as the Republican list is concerned, sift out the chaff, and put men fit for the place in their stead.

Fire at Blandville, Ky.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 25.

A fire at Blandville, Ky., last night, destroyed the principal hotel there, a large livery stable and two dwellings. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

The Departure from Perryville—An Incident—Old Acquaintances—The Approach to Danville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR DANVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

We left camp at the battle-field near Perryville early on the morning of the 10th, in pursuit of the flying enemy, who had gone in the direction of Danville and Harrodsburgh. Your correspondent remained in the rear for a few hours, for the purpose of further investigations of the late terrible battle, and to ascertain with more accuracy, if possible, the casualties of the day. During these few hours I was satisfied that to form an estimate of the relative losses from the bodies left upon the battle-field would be unjust, and far from correct. For miles this side of the battle-field, in the woods and in houses, the rebel dead were left unburied and piled in heaps, some of them inclosed in rude rail pens, while others were left entirely uncared-for, all of them being inhumanly stripped of their shoes, hats, and whatever of value in the shape of wearing apparel they had on. At one point, a few hundred yards from the roadside, a large number were found thrown into a sink, and roughly covered with decayed wood, brush and leaves. I visited four or five houses several miles from the field, which were filled with their dead and wounded, the latter being left in a deplorable condition, having little surgical attention, no nourishment, and scarcely any medicines suited to their condition. These poor wounded men, crammed into farm houses, almost naked, shivering in the damp October winds, presented an appearance pitiable in the extreme. Some of them were without shoes, or hats, or coats; others were wrapped in bed-quilts, comforts and pieces of carpets, which had been rifled from houses they had desecrated on their march and during their raids through Kentucky. In one of the rooms of one of these charnel-houses, I met a young man I had known in other and better days. He was not a conscript, but had fought from choice. He was mortally wounded, and was aware that he could not live. He recognized me. Some years since we were classmates at the same college, and in many respects intimates and confidants. We had read together, walked together, and often talked together, of our future plans. He was then the pink of honor, high-souled and manly. He was a favorite with his companions, and devoted most warmly to his friends. We had met several times since our school associations, and always on terms of intimacy. He was educated and a man of fine literary taste, being passionately fond of poetry and history. His home was in Mississippi, and his means abundant. I had not seen him since the war. Oh! what a meeting. There, in that charnel house, he was dying, away from home, with not a friend to soothe and cheer him, and not a delicacy to alleviate the pains of his last hours. He grasped me by the hand, and a glow of pleasure overspread his features. I asked him if he was badly hurt; he replied by showing a ghastly wound in his side. He said, "I am so cold here." He requested me to write to his friends if I ever had an opportunity. We promised to do so. I spread a light shawl over his shivering form, and left him there to die. Farewell, poor WALTER! may thy fate be a warning to other young men against the crime of treason. A mile and a half this side of the battle-field, I saw a poor fellow, scarce out of his teens, who was shot through the thigh, and who was almost dead. He was left in a fence-corner, without food, water or shelter. His name was WEST. He was of the Fifth Florida Regiment, and was from East Florida. His wound was miserably dressed. A rough rail splinter was tied around his leg. He begged for water. I gave him some and departed. The rebel dead are scattered all over the woods and in the cornfields. In some instances they were conveyed to the places where they lie and left by their comrades; in others, they lie where they fell, having hobbled in all directions from the battle-field. At the village of Nevada, three miles this side the field, on the Harrodsburgh road, nearly all the houses were filled with rebel dead and wounded—the wounded for the most part being mortally so. A large number of their dead and wounded were conveyed to Harrodsburgh. Thirty or forty rebel wagons were sent to that town on the 9th for the purpose of withdrawing them. Gen. BROWN was dangerously wounded in the battle. Many rebel officers of rank are known to have been killed and taken from the field. Many others were left on the field, but all the insignia of office, stars, &c., having been torn from their coats and hats, it was impossible to designate their rank. Some of our regiments suffered more severely in the action than was at first supposed. The First Wisconsin Regiment, Col. STARKWEATHER, I learn from the Adjutant, lost half of its men. The regiment behaved with great coolness and bravery, withstanding for hours a most galling fire. This regiment took a stand of rebel colors. Capt. STONE, of STONE's Battery, was severely wounded, and will lose his leg, it having been shot through with a grape-shot. The remains of Gens. JACKSON and TERRELL have been conveyed to Louisville. JACKSON was shot through the left breast with six musket balls. TERRELL was killed with a fragment of a broken shell, that entered his breast.

From the number of rebel dead and wounded that have been found in the woods, fields and houses away from the battle-field, and the very large number that have been conveyed to other points, I am now satisfied that their loss far exceeded our own. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing will run up to eight or nine thousand.

At Nevada on the morning of the 10th, our pickets and advance cavalry were driven in on the Harrodsburgh road. The main rebel army had passed that point only the day before. We drew up in line of battle and sent out strong reconnoitering forces. Reports having come in that the enemy had disappeared, we proceeded on our march, turning to the right, and taking a dirt road, leading toward Danville. We had proceeded but a few miles when our active scouts brought the information that the rebel cavalry, in force, were hovering on our track, with a view of making a demonstration upon our rear, and taking our wagon trains. The Eleventh Brigade was ordered to countermarch, which they did, bringing up the wagon train safely to Salt River, which we reached through a drenching rain, about midnight. Early next morning brisk musket firing was opened on our advance by the enemy's rear guard; we deployed heavy bodies of skirmishers, and opening some of our pieces upon them, shelled the roads in all directions. They were soon silenced and driven forward. In these skirmishes we killed several and took a number of prisoners. By prowling around our flanks, and striking through our picket lines the rebels on this day succeeded in driving off twenty head of Gen. WOOD's beef cattle. On the 11th we again crossed Salt River, making three times we have crossed that crooked little river since we left Cave City. We now had to march slowly and cautiously. We were in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, and in a region of country where near one half of the people are either traitors or possessed of traitorous proclivities. Occasionally we could hear the rebel guns in our front, but we could never bring them to stand till our forces came up. Not far from Salt River we entered the rich and highly cultivated blue grass region of Boyle County. The country is as lovely as any upon which the sun of heaven ever cast his beams. Broad blue grass acres spread out on each side of us. Rich and sloping pastures, on which grow the oak and the ash in great abundance, compose the forest. Fatted cattle and blooded stock graze upon them, and excellent roads run through them in all directions. The country is the garden spot of Kentucky. What a pity that the rank weeds of treason should have dropped their seeds upon such a soil, to bring a harvest of woe and misery upon the people. Being in close proximity to the enemy, at 2 o'clock we drew up in line of battle. [illegible] and [illegible], on the morning of the 12th, we took up our line of march toward Danville, marching a large part of the way in columns and in line of battle. The [illegible] of this corps are acting in concert, and the different corps of the department are drawing closely their combinations to prevent the enemy from escaping from the State. Our movements are, therefore, necessarily cautious and slow. On the 12th we marched but a few miles, much of the time having been taken up in skirmishing, countermarching and ascertaining the enemy's position. The enemy's cavalry and infantry were reported to-day as occupying Danville in strong force. All our march, since we left Perryville, has been in the track of the rebels. Their depredations have been terrible in the extreme. Residences have been entered, and the bedding, table ware, clothing and carpets have been forcibly taken. People, indiscriminately, have been robbed of their horses, cattle and hogs; corn, oats, hay, and whatever they have wanted, have been taken with inhuman impunity. About dark, on the 12th, we bivouacked, as we thought, for the night. No sooner, however, than our fires had been lighted, than it was ascertained that the enemy had a battery on an eminence a little over a quarter of a mile to our left, in a position overlooking our camping ground, and from which it could shell our regiments. Not wishing such a night's entertainment, our position was shifted, and we went into camp a mile further to the right. Sentinels were posted and heavy picket forces thrown out. This morning, the 13th, at 6 o'clock, we continued our march, the rebels still retiring before us. We reached Danville about 11 o'clock, A. M.; the last of the enemy having vacated the place about three hours before. It seems hardly credible that only a few days since the rebels were so exultant at this place, and that their leaders were speaking in the public buildings and fulminating their insolent proclamations from the printing offices. From Danville we took the turnpike road leading to Lexington. WOLFORD's Cavalry took the advance. After we had proceeded one mile, we met a flag of truce from the enemy, sent for the purpose of turning over to us a number of paroled Union prisoners. We came to a halt, and soon was seen a long line of disarmed soldiers, in National uniform, approaching from the enemy's lines. Beyond them squads of rebels were seen in an old field looking toward us. Soon the prisoners came up. They were feeble and emaciated, and bore the marks of deep suffering. There were 338 of them in all, though but 229 were in the body present. They were a part of Gen. GEORGE MORGAN's men, and were taken by the rebels from the hospitals at Cumberland Gap, they having been ill and confined in hospital at the time Gen. MORGAN commenced his retreat from that place. They said that since they had fallen into the hands of the rebels they had been treated better than they expected to be. They were permitted to keep all their clothing, and the officers allowed their side arms. Their fare had been the same as that shared by the rebels themselves. The joy of the men at meeting again their old flag, and finding themselves again with their friends, was inexpressible.

We are now again close to the combined forces of the rebel army. KIRBY SMITH effected a junction with BRAGG, and the main rebel force near this point, on the 12th inst. Additional forces have been for days pouring to their assistance across Cumberland Gap. They claim an army of 150,000 and 150 cannon. Good, loyal men, who have had opportunities of seeing for themselves, put their force at 75,000 men and 100 cannon. They have massed their immense armies at Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard County, which is about five miles from this point, and on the north bank of Dix River. Dix River is two miles north of here. It is a small crooked stream, with high, precipitous banks, and is difficult to cross. Camp Dix Robinson is one of the strongest military points in the State. The enemy have accumulated their forces there for a final stand. The paroled prisoners, who came in this morning, report their forces there as being tremendous. They are planting cannon and felling the timber between Dix River and their position. A large body of their cavalry and infantry have appeared on this side. WOOLFORD's cavalry, and a strong picket of our infantry, are out in the region of Dix River. Continued skirmishing is going on, and occasionally we hear the boom of cannon. CRITTENDEN's corps is here. GILBERT's corps is on our right. Gen. THOMAS is with us. BUELL is near by, while McCOOK and ROUSSEAU are on our left. Gens. WRIGHT and MORGAN are coming down from northeastern Kentucky.

CURTIUS.

Heavy Skirmishing—Mount Vernon—The People and the Country—How the Rebels Checked the Pursuit—Military Mistakes.

THREE MILES EAST OF MOUNT VERNON, ROCK CASTLE COUNTY, Ky., Oct. 18, 1862.

The advance of this army encamped last night only four miles further in the direction of the enemy than we were at the date of my letter of the 16th. [Published in yesterday's TIMES.] In the heavy and dangerous skirmishing of the 15th, the Eleventh Brigade lost three men, two dangerously wounded and one killed. We left camp on the morning of the 16th at 8 o'clock, and passed through Mount Vernon, the county-seat of Rock Castle County, at 9 o'clock. Gen. SMITH took the lead, VAN CLEVE following, with Gen. WOOD in the rear. Mount Vernon is an old dilapidated town, possessing no indications of prosperity or improvement. There is no post-office in the place. The rebels had occupied the Court-house, the clerk's office and all the public buildings. The town is in the midst of the most hilly, rocky and sterile portion of the State. The people are rough, rustic and unsophisticated. They are about half rebel and the other half loyal. The country is heavily timbered and well watered, but too poor to produce sustenance for the population. The rebels have consumed everything in this scanty region. What the people are to do during the coming Winter we cannot conceive. Yet the country is picturesque and beautiful. The air is pure and the mountain scenery gorgeous.

We are now on the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap Road, going in the direction of the Gap. The road is a miserable one, being neither macadamized nor graded. Our course is up and down steep and rugged hills, through deep gorges and along winding ravines. The road is such that at many places we can neither turn to the right nor the left, being wedged in between towering hills, or by a hill on one side and a precipitous descent on the other. If ever a country was appropriately named, it is Rock Castle; the whole section is a continuous succession of rocky steeps and abrupt declivities. Every step of our march shows evidences of how hard the enemy, in their retreat, have been pressed by our advancing columns. Besides having to leave their cannon trail at Mount Vernon, we find broken down wagons and scattered commissary stores all along the road. Barrels of flour, with the heads knocked out, boxes split to pieces and their contents wasted, and wagons cut to pieces, are seen at every turn. At Mount Vernon the rebels took every axe from the place and from the citizens in the vicinity. Three miles farther on, where we are now encamped, they drew up in line of battle, but were soon driven off by the advance under Gen. SMITH. Several of the houses on the roadside show that they were hit by the shells of our artillery. We lost one man killed here and took several rebel prisoners. We had proceeded but four miles from Mount Vernon when the object of the rebels in taking the axes from the citizens became apparent. The road had entered a deep, long, mountain gorge, which extends to the Rock Castle River, and which is lined on each side with tall and heavy trees. The rebels had succeeded in reaching this gorge just in our advance. They had driven before them their droves of fat cattle and sheep, and their immense forage trains toward Cumberland Gap. The means to check our pursuit were now in their own hands, and they availed themselves of it. There is but the one road, and on that road we must pass with our wagons and our artillery. The rebels commenced cutting tremendous forest trees across the road, completely blocking it up. Trees of the largest size—white oak, beech and poplar—were cut across and piled into the road, till the obstructions were so great that their removal was [illegible] equal to that of cutting a new road. The whole column, after having been for days engaged in active pursuit, now came to a dead halt, while the sappers and miners were put to work clearing the road. Gens. BUELL, THOMAS and CRITTENDEN were with us. The latter showed his mortification and impatience by pacing too and fro in a barren glade, near the road. The other Generals bore up under it in dignified silence. This mountain road continues for miles toward Cumberland Gap, and the rebels, unless they intend to offer battle in the neighborhood of Wild Cat, which is near nine miles ahead, or somewhere near Rock Castle River, can obstruct our pursuit almost at pleasure. The rebels never should have been allowed to reach Mount Vernon, and enter these mountain fastnesses along the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road. It could have been prevented. Had Gen. SMITH's Corps swung to the right at Perryville, and fallen upon the enemy's left, resting near that village, and had the other divisions of Gen. CRITTENDEN's Corps pushed forward along the main road and turned the rebel position; in fact, had our forces, which were there, been brought into action and a general engagement allowed, the rebels would have received such a stunning blow that their forces could never have concentrated at Camp Dick Robinson, and thence escaped to the mountains with their forage, trains and artillery. Gen. SMITH, and the other divisions of CRITTENDEN's entire corps, were halted near Perryville. *They were in line-of-battle within two miles of the battle-field, and remained idle listeners during the four hours the battle was raging. The next morning after the enemy had departed the corps was thrown forward, and occupied the spring, which was in possession of the rebels the evening before.* After the failure to overwhelm the rebel forces at Perryville, and when it became apparent that they were massing their strength at Camp Dick Robinson, there should certainly have been a powerful division of our forces thrown forward to take possession of the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road. Now, who is to blame? BUELL, the people will say, and BUELL the press will repeat. And here we will take occasion to say that we have had the strongest faith in Gen. BUELL as an able officer and as a military man. We must be pardoned for saying that our confidence in *him* is undiminished. We speak what we *know* when we say that his orders have not always been obeyed, that his plans have more than once been overruled, and that he has, with the exception of McCLELLAN, had more to contend against than any officer in the service of the United States.

Barricaded by the fallen trees across the road, our columns halted till night, and went into camp upon the ground the enemy occupied the night before. In the night intelligence came from Gen. SMITH, that the enemy's rear had been overtaken. Orders were at once given for us to resume our march, which we did at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. From the news received from Gen. SMITH, and from an occasional cannon report from the advance, our men were led to believe that there was a prospect for a fight, and they pushed forward with alacrity. We went about three miles further on through the mountain gorge, and came to another dead halt. The enemy's rear seemed no nearer than it had been for days. Here in this narrow strait we remained for hours, hemmed in between two ranges of towering hills, without water or subsistence. On came the wagons, the artillery, and various vehicles, till we were literally choked up and wedged in among the rocks. Still we received no further news from the enemy; and really, had the rebels been in front of us, there would have been no chance for us to reach him with any celerity. After hours waiting, some cavalrymen came along by a side path, and stated that they had been as far as Camp Wild Cat, across Rock Castle River. The enemy's main force of infantry was just ahead of their rear cavalry. They are reported as being in very heavy force, and as having some heavy artillery. Several 64-pounder balls were found in the road to-day. They were the enemy's, as we have no such guns with us. Some of our Generals think we will have a battle beyond Rock Castle River, but we entertain no such hope. The rebels—the main body of whom are before us on this route—we feel assured will leave the State by way of the Gap. They will then make for Knoxville and Chattanooga, and aim to close their campaign by the capture of Nashville. Their original design was to quarter their southwestern forces upon Kentucky during the coming Winter. The victory of ROSECRANS at Iuka, and the movements of Gen. BUELL have frustrated their plan. KIRBY SMITH's forces went toward the Gap by the Lancaster and Richmond roads. They were pursued by McCOOK and ROUSSEAU. Considerable skirmishing has been had along these roads, the results of which are not known. We took sixty-five rebel prisoners, several of them officers, yesterday, six miles east of Mount Vernon. They were taken by SMITH's advance. This morning at sunrise, the entire corps was again ordered forward, to take a strong position on the banks of Rock Castle River. We are now moving thither. It is reported this morning that a large force of our army have come up from Nashville, and taken possession of Cumberland Gap. We hope it may prove true, but are rather incredulous.

CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

The city has been in a complete state of siege for the last four or five weeks, having no communication with the outside world, except occasionally when a chance adventurer felt willing to risk a capture from guerrillas, and venture by circuitous routes to reach Louisville, or some other point, as Gov. HARRIS used to write, in the "United States." My last letter to you was intrusted to a discharged Lieutenant, and was captured with the unlucky carrier, who was lodged in a Confederate prison, where he is now ruminating on the uncertainties of travel between Nashville and Louisville.

The Union forces are strong in their belief that, with the admirable fortifications about being completed, they will most effectually repulse any probable attack that may be made on the city. Gen. NEGLEY is in command, and if he is half as eager for the fray as his soldiers are, you will read of the repulse at Nashville as one of the most gallant feats of the war. It is the policy of the Confederates to starve us out, but our foraging expeditions are conducted on such an extensive scale that the cruse of oil and the little meal now increases, and while we have to deny ourselves some of the luxuries of life, we are surrounded with many of the necessaries, and in great abundance.

The railroad travel both north and south is completely at an end in consequence of the destruction of the roads, evincing clearly that railroads are not to be depended upon in an enemy's country. A small band of guerrillas can at any time stop the travel by removing a rail, or otherwise committing depredations on the road. Our rivers are unnavigable by reason of the great drought, and our turnpikes and common roads are so beset with guerrillas and thieving bands that there is no safety in this mode of travel. For two months past we have had no mail from the outside world, and here we remain a Spartan band, prepared to defend or *destroy* the city, for I can assure you it will never be surrendered to the hands of the enemy while one house is left standing.

About 3,000 of BRECKINRIDGE's troops, encamped within nine miles of the city, were to-day led into an ambush prepared for them by Col. J. J. MILLER, commanding the brigade consisting of Ohio volunteers, together with Col. WYNKOOP's Cavalry, when 300 Confederate prisoners were taken, and about 75 killed. The balance were scattered and their camps broken up, and the breakfast which they were cooking was eaten by our own soldiers. The affair was most successful in its termination, and adroitly planned by the Colonel commanding. Col. WYNKOOP's Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, as usual, acquitted themselves handsomely. This troop has been in so many engagements that their numbers have dwindled down to a mere nothing, but still they hold together, prepared for any emergency.

The prisoners had a regular hang-dog expression of features, and were evidently, with few exceptions, of the "poor white trash." They wore good shoes, but their clothing was indifferent, and of various colors, the predominant of which was butternut.

The Capitol, of which your readers will remember, was built under the superintendence of the able Philadelphia architect STRICKLAND, has been turned into a fortification, by a little alteration, and from its commanding location, is admirably adapted as a fortress of defence. We may therefore soon see its beautiful columns of marble marked and scored by the balls of the enemy, an evidence of the folly and madness of the people.

Very large amounts of forage and commissary stores are being brought in, for which Quartermaster's certificates are given, "payable hereafter as the Government may indicate."

Gov. JOHNSON never deals gently with the prominent leaders of the rebellion, and has now nearly all the clergy, judges and other officials in a military prison, while with the deluded victims of these traitors he is most mild and conciliatory; and yet, withal, Tennessee is not so loyal, or, at least, more vehement in her disloyalty to-day, than when we first entered Nashville, on the first of March. What, then, will make them loyal? [illegible] complete and decisive success over the army in Virginia, and the capture of the marauding forces under BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH.

The corn crops of Tennessee are remarkably heavy, and great efforts will be made by the Confederates to secure them. Shall we let them do so? Sound policy would dictate that this should be prevented.

The President's proclamation on the threatened emancipation did not create as profound a sensation as it might have been expected it would have done. It fell like a deadened weight upon the slaveholders of this State. It was only the realization of what they had feared would be the final result of the war, if the contest was to be continued. They had only hoped the Union party would become tired of the contest, and would finally yield to the demands of JEFF. DAVIS's government; but, in the failure of that, they have freely expressed the belief that Slavery would be ended, and have constantly stirred up the passions of the people, by asserting that the object of the war, on the part of the free States, was a general emancipation. They predicted well as to the probable *result*, but not the *object* of the war.

Tennessee has been an extensive slave-breeding State, which is largely profitable, and she has been compelled to sympathize with that portion of the Union where she finds a ready market for her staple productions—corn and little niggers. In principle she was thoroughly devoted to the Union, but, alas, she sacrificed her principles to the love of gain.

We hope sufficient reinforcements will be sent so as to enable the Union army to hold Nashville and the whole State against all odds.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes, under date of Oct. 10:

"When the people of Nashville and vicinity again receive Gen. BUELL into their midst, those loyal men who were inclined to censure him for what they considered a superabundant care of private property, will be the foremost to welcome him. We are now learning, in the dear school of experience, what unbridled military licentiousness is.

The proud title of 'American soldier' is being disgraced. If NEGLEY be left much longer in command, the phrase will become, in the recollection of men dwelling in this vicinity, a synonym for vandal.

When foraging parties go into the country, the soldiers taken as a guard are allowed to scatter themselves among the farmhouses, and embark in such private enterprises of house-robbery as may suit their fancy. Not content with running down all the poultry, killing all the pigs and turkeys, and taking the contents of spring-houses, they enter kitchens and carry off cooking utensils, ransack ladies' rooms, and appropriate bedclothes and wearing apparel, and in many instances what money and jewelry they can find. If complaint is made by the affrightened females, they are insulted by a brutalized soldiery.

About two hundred and sixty rebel prisoners, mostly composed of those taken at Lavergne, were paroled yesterday. The secesh were anxious to feast them, but they were sent beyond our lines before we enlarged them.

There is still comparative plenty here, and we are not in the least alarmed when we hear a threatening grapevine report."

A TALK WITH JOHN MORGAN AND KIRBY SMITH.

A correspondent of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express*, was with the baggage train which was captured by the rebels near Frankfort. Of his experiences after the capture he writes:

"We were then ordered forward, and marched in the ranks of the rebel army. Commissioned officers were allowed to ride their horses; all others were dismounted and our teams taken in charge by them. The day was exceedingly hot and our men nearly perished for the want of water, although the rebels shared their last drop with us. But at last we reached the camping ground, having had nothing to eat and not much to drink for nearly forty-eight hours.

I here had the opportunity of having a short conversation with Maj.-Gens. KIRBY SMITH and HETH, and Brig.-Gen. JOHN MORGAN, of guerrilla notoriety. I had short talks with a number of minor officers, one of whom attempted to argue the question of the war with me. I told him argument was past, we are now measuring our relative strength with the sword. "And what do you expect to do?" he said. I answered him, "if twenty millions of people have more energy, are stronger, and can hold out longer than eight millions, then we expect to win." "And what if you should succeed to conquer us," he said, "What would you have?" I answered, "a Government." Another came and said, "What do you all think of LINCOLN's Proclamation?" I remarked to him, you have forced this matter upon us, and we are now willing to make the issue of the war Slavery or Freedom.

Paroling now commenced, which was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning, when they struck camp and marched, having still about two hundred of our boys, whom they took with them. They examined our trunks, valises, &c., and took everything contraband, public funds, pistols, swords, &c.; they also took our private horses, which they had promised we might retain. I felt sad when I saw "Shiloh," my horse, depart, who had faithfully shared with me, for nearly a year, the fortunes and misfortunes of war. I went to Gen. GRACIE and begged for his *parole*, but he answered me, "the Southern Confederacy need all the horses they can get."

In the gray twilight of the early morning we departed on foot towards Lawrenceburgh, where we arrived about six o'clock, nearly starved, and the people refused to give us anything to eat, there being but two Union families in the town, who fed us, and bid us God speed on our journey. Six of us here hired a light wagon, at five dollars apiece, to take us to Shelbyville, where we got our dinner, and again hired a team for Louisville, where we arrived at eleven o'clock at night, having traveled seventy-five miles.

My short sojourn in the ranks and camps of Secessia taught me the following facts: First, that their army exceeds ours in discipline, and that they have less straggling. Second, that although they are poorly fed and clothed, yet they seem satisfied and cheerful, and take what is given them without grumbling. In these two things depends much of their success.

While we are fighting in a noble cause, even the restoration of our glorious Union, yet many are unwilling to make the same kind of sacrifice which are indispensably requisite to success."

THE COURTS IN MEMPHIS.

Judge SWAYNE writes as follows to the Memphis *Bulletin* regarding the United States Courts in that city:

"There has been omitted but one term of Judge DIXON's Court, since the occupation of Memphis by the United States troops, and that was at the very beginning of that occupation, and was no unusual thing even in time of public quietude. I do not know what occasioned Judge DIXON's absence, whether business, health or pleasure, or whether before or since the occupation. Possibly it was the apprehension of personal inconvenience from the Federal authorities, such as influenced many others of our best men, and such as has influenced many in like cases, whether in Northern or Southern localities. Perhaps he exercised the right of opinion and speech, secured by all the Constitutions, State and National, and which is the distinguishing feature of all enlightened government in all civilized countries, especially in America. He did no overt act, however, more than myself, so far as I know, for which the United States Congress or Mr. LINCOLN, or the law or any constitution has prescribed a punishment; and in fact, neither he nor myself had time for anything but our public duties, and, because of these, we were not expected to be otherwise engaged, and perhaps neither of us, more than the State itself, favored disunion as such, whatever our views of the rights and powers of the States of the Union, or our sympathies or judgment afterwards, when the severance was practically produced and the new issues between the North and our own South, tending to widen the gap between them and make their animosities implacable and any possible union, in the future, but a shell filled with incongruous and explosive materials, before which, however much we loved and might desire the old Union, as it was given to us by our fathers, 34 distinct nationalities, republican in form and structure, might be preferable. And yet, since Gen. SHERMAN has been here, like others among us who have enjoyed that quietude which it is the highest aim of enlightened Government to secure to the citizen, and recognizing the power that is over us, though of strangers, and frankly dealing with it, I have received from that commander and his officers only respect, and sometimes kindness, so far as occasion has brought me in contact with them. Judge D., no doubt, would have received as much under like circumstances.

And, more than this, if Judge DIXON were holding his Courts, it is not likely there would be business ready to be disposed of in either Court, that would occupy over a single week, because of the impossibility now of getting either witnesses or depositions; and if judgments or decrees for money were had, the interest of neither plaintiff nor defendant would justify an attempt to satisfy them, while property is valueless and finds no sale.

As to the late Sheriff—one of the best officers and men the County ever had—I suppose he has been actuated as Judge DIXON has been. There has been little to do, for the reasons stated, to draw him from his country home, and whatever there was, he has done it, I learn, by himself or by deputation.

It is right, that no undue prejudice should attach to those or any other faithful officers and just men. In times like these, it were better to heal than to deepen the wound, to reconcile animosities among us than to increase them, so that, when peace shall come again, for which all good men most fervently pray, we may be one people as nearly as we can. We are all but men, and none faultless.

I have desired, by this, to show the facts in regard to the courts mentioned, so that they may not be misunderstood, nor undue prejudice attach.

Respectfully,

J. T. SWAYNE."

THE GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. [illegible], 1862.

The guerrillas of this country are a great nuisance. They do no good to their own cause and no harm to ours, beyond taking a few prisoners; but they harass the people of the country terribly. Every one suspected of being a Union man is plundered, and every Secessionist is levied on or "conscripted." The rascals enforce the conscript law wherever they are strong enough. If they only knew it, they have a great influence in disgusting people with the Confederacy. It is not our policy to waste our strength in hunting them out, except when they get too numerous, for they [illegible] as good a [illegible] the long run. But they have received two very hard hits lately. A few nights ago [illegible] sent out a party [illegible] surprised quite a band of them before daylight, killed ten, wounded twenty, and took twelve prisoners and twenty horses, besides quite a quantity of equipments. Cavalry equipments are quite a boon to the Secesh, for in the South each man furnishes his own horse and equipments. The Government buys nothing but arms. Last night a dispatch was received at headquarters stating that about five hundred rebels, under FAULKNER, a notorious guerrilla, had attacked us at Island No. 10, and been repulsed with heavy loss. FAULKNER, Capt. MERRIWEATHER, two other commissioned officers and twelve men were taken prisoners. Our loss, three; rebel loss heavy in killed and wounded.

FAULKNER is an important capture. He knows every road and by-path in Western Tennessee and Kentucky. He is one of those fellows who can keep within four or five miles of our pickets all the time, and never be captured. He is a great spy, full of daring and resources, and he knows every man, woman and child within a hundred miles of the Mississippi River. He is just such a man as JOHN MORGAN was, who hovered all last Winter within a half mile or a mile of BUELL's pickets on Green River, shooting our pickets and any stray officer who happened to get within range of his deadly rifle. When such fellows are caught they ought to be hanged. They are simply murderers.

THE GUERRILLAS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION BY COL. IMBODEN.

Organized and Authorized Partisan Rangers.—Under the provision of an act of Congress, approved April 21, 1862, and by authority of the War Department, I am raising and organizing a regiment of partisan rangers, to be under my command as Colonel, C. S. A., for immediate and very active service in the military department (west of the Blue Ridge) now under the command of Maj.-Gen. THOS. J. JACKSON. The corps will be of a mixed character, mounted and on foot, adapted to the peculiar features of the country. The officers, except myself, will be elected as in other arms of the service; myself will be appointed and commissioned by the President.

Enlistments for the corps must be for the war. Pay, rations, quarters, &c., the same as in the army, and in addition to pay, the full value in money of all arms and munitions captured from the enemy and turned over to a Quartermaster.

My proposed plan of operations, on file in the War Department, has received the cordial approval of the President, Gens. LEE, JACKSON, G. W. SMITH and WHITING, and will be supported by the Government with all the aid I need for its vigorous prosecution.

The several companies will be generally separated and employed, as far as practicable, in localities nearest their homes, where they are familiar with the country. My purpose is to wage the most active warfare against our brutal invaders and their domestic allies; to hang about their camp and shoot down every sentinel, picket, courier and wagon-driver we can find; to watch opportunities for attacking convoys and forage trains, and thus rendering the country so unsafe that they will not dare to move except in large bodies. Our own Virginia traitors—men of the Pierpoint and Carlisle stamp—will receive our special regards.

We must rise as one man, and slay the invader whenever and wherever we find him. The honor of our wives and daughters, the sanctity of our homes, the liberty of our children, must be defended by the men of the South, or all is lost. We all desire peace, and yet there is but one mode by which it can be secured—the destruction of the Yankee armies. We can have peace by this means, and that right speedily, if every man will do his duty. We are infinitely stronger as a nation to-day than we were one year ago. Our independence is as certain as any future event can be, and the time for its recognition is a matter perfectly under our control. If every man capable of bearing arms in the Confederacy, conscript or not, would resolve to devote himself to the holy cause of freeing his country, our armies would be disbanded and we should be free and independent before the 15th of August. I, therefore, appeal to the people of the West to unite with me at once in the effort to deliver our native mountains from the pollution that has been brought upon them. It is only men I want—men who will pull trigger on a Yankee with as much alacrity as they would on a mad dog; men whose consciences will not be disturbed at the sight of a vandal carcase. I don't want nervous, squeamish individuals to join me. They will be safer at home, where the women can protect them and the children, and calm their nerves when alarming news is circulating.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Colonel of Partisan Rangers.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATE STATE BIBLE SOCIETY.

A VETO MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

To the Senate of the Confederate States of America:

"I return herewith, without approval, an act which originated in your body, entitled 'An Act for the relief of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America.' My objections to the act are of a grave character, and I regret that the very short time allowed to me for its consideration deprives me of any opportunity of stating them as fully as is desirable. The act was only presented to me yesterday. I confine myself, therefore, to a simple enumeration of the objections, without attempting to enforce them by argument.

1. If the sequestration fund is the property of the Government, Congress has no power, under the Constitution to bestow it, or any part of it, as a gift.

2. If the fund be not the property of the Government, but is held merely as a trust fund, Congress has not the power to divert it from the beneficiaries, and grant it to others.

3. The faith of the Government is expressly and solemnly pledged by the second section of the act of the 15th February, 1862, that the fund, after being placed in the treasury, shall be refunded as required for the purposes aforesaid, those purposes being the equal indemnity of all persons loyal citizens of the Confederate States, or persons aiding the same in the present war, who have suffered, or may hereafter suffer, loss or damage by confiscation by the Government of the United States, or by the State Government or pretended government acknowledging and aiding the Government of the United States in this war, or by [illegible] of the enemy or other causes incident to the war, as by future act of Congress may be described or defined as affording, under the circumstances, proper cases for indemnity, &c., &c.

4. By the act of the 17th March, 1862, Congress has conferred a title to indemnity out of the sequestration fund on all persons who may voluntarily destroy their property, or whose property may be destroyed by the military authorities, to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the enemy; and it is not in the power of Congress to divert or impair this vested right.

5. The act provides for the carrying out by the Confederate Bible Society of the purposes of any bequest that may have been made to the American Bible Society. These purposes are unknown, and may be of a character hostile to the interests and reprobated by the policy of our government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS."

Mr. CLAY said he was very glad the President had vetoed the bill. He felt sustained in the opposition he had made to it on its passage.

The question was then put whether the bill, notwithstanding the veto, should pass. The bill was lost, there being no vote in the affirmative.

THE REBEL OFFICERS IN BATTLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, June 3, 1862.

[CIRCULAR.]

Officers of the field are permitted to wear a fatigue dress, consisting of the regulation frock coat, without embroidery on the collar, or a gray jacket, with the designation of rank upon the collar. Only caps such as are worn by the privates of their respective commands may be worn by the officers of the line.

Mounted officers are ordered to dismount in time of action, whenever they can do so without interference with the proper discharge of their duties.

Officers of all grades are reminded that unnecessary exposure in time of battle on the part of commissioned officers is not only unsoldier-like, but productive of great injury to the army and infinite peril to the country. They are recommended to follow in this particular, to a reasonable extent, the excellent example set them by the enemy.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

[Official.] GEO. F. FOOTE, A. A. General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Petersburgh and Richmond papers, of Oct. [illegible], have the following items:

A splendid rifle and accoutrement was presented to Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, of Missouri, yesterday, by some of his Georgia and Virginia friends. The General, who has been in the city for several days, stopping at the Exchange Hotel, is practically well skilled in the use of the favorite weapon, which his friends have seen fit to bestow upon him. The rifle was made by Mr. MESS, of this city, and is regarded as a superior weapon.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has presented to Gen. JACKSON a splendid silver-mounted pistol, of a new pattern, made in Paris expressly for JACKSON. It is a revolver, navy size, constructed to throw balls as a cannon throws grapeshot. With this formidable weapon an officer hard pressed in action might destroy half a dozen enemies at a single discharge. An appropriate inscription is engraved on the silver plating.

It breaks largely into a five-dollar note to buy a day's marketing. You have to pay $25 for a pair of pants, $30 for a pair of boots, $20 for a gallon of brandy, $30 for a barrel of flour, $65 for one hundred pounds of bacon, $1 per pound for butter, $9 per barrel for meal, and a similar scale of prices for everything else which you are compelled to buy. Really, it costs a man something to live now, and yet we hear of no one starving. But there is a vast deal of short cutting in every article, and it is by this means alone that those who formerly lived comfortably are now able to live at all.

We fear there will be much trouble, and a vast deal of suffering this Winter, in consequence of the inability of a large portion of the community to secure coal. There is a vast responsibility resting somewhere, in connection with this matter, which we hoped will be fixed. We do not presume to judge other men's motives or to influence their actions, except it may be for good, but we may venture to say that there is a deep feeling of indignation here, at the manner in which this whole matter has been managed.

Among the flags captured from the Yankee invaders and hung up in the Virginia Library, at the Capitol, is the regimental flag of the First Maryland (mongrel) Regiment, taken at Front Royal last spring. The flag bears the Maryland coat of arms, and is considerably stained.

In our issue of yesterday a mistake occurred in the quotations of Richmond City Bonds. Instead of 71, the quotation should read 117 to 120, with an upward tendency.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

ALONG THE POTOMAC.

Under date of Harper's Ferry, Oct. [illegible], a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

It is understood that McCLELLAN's Reserve Army is to winter about Harper's Ferry, Martinsburgh and Winchester, unless the rebels are driven back to Richmond. This, however, will not render it necessary for our army to remain idle. A Winter campaign is expected, and will be demanded by the American people, and already I see indications here that tell McCLELLAN is preparing for active operations.

The recent successful reconnoissances made by Gens. HANCOCK, CALDWELL and HUMPHREYS have abundantly proved how much the rebels suffered from their disastrous discomfiture in Maryland. There has grown up in the rebel army a feeling, silently but surely encouraged by the military leaders, against the Administration of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is the ultra and peace parties of the South combined, and is much stronger than that exhibited by the Breckinridgers in the North against the Federal Administration.

The rebel army in Northern Virginia, which now does not number over 60,000 men fit for duty in the field, is suffering terribly for food and clothing, and as "Jack Frost" looks angry and black, LEE will have to move southward or lose the bulk of his army by sickness.

Letters and documents, obtained at Charlestown, and now in the possession of Gen. McCLELLAN, show that people in many portions of the South are actually suffering, and some starving for the want of the common necessaries of life.

These letters contain descriptions of the starving condition of Southern women and children, and the terrible effects of the conscription law. Squads of men, almost naked, are driven at the point of the bayonet into the army, watering the very ground they traverse with their own bitter tears.

Through the kindness of one of our Generals I was permitted to peruse a letter from Richmond, which contained a rumor that the rebel Congress had broken up during a secret session in a row, in which bowie knives and pistols were freely used. If this be true, and I hardly doubt it, who will deny that this is the time to strike?

The main body of the rebel army is at Strasburgh. Heavy reserves are spoken of at Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and Front Royal. JACKSON and HILL are in the advance in front of Winchester, supported by LONGSTREET. LEE is organizing his scattered and fragmentary armies yet, and will certainly test the issue at or near Winchester at whatever cost of life and property necessary. The rebels are in the last stage of a terrible desperation, and although they will do battle of the strongest kind, there can be no doubt that McCLELLAN is organizing and drilling the largest, bravest, and best experienced army that ever set foot in the field.

Four fighting *corps d'armée* are in Virginia and ready, nearly in every particular, for an advance. Two other corps in Maryland are ready to assist in support, and a vast reserve is forming that will make its mark in the field, even should disaster befall the grand army, and thus, it seems to me, is impossible in the calculation of ordinary events.

It will not be surprising if the greatest battle of the present war is fought in the Valley of the Shenandoah during the present month. The battle-field may be north of Winchester, but I think it will take place at another point, toward which the eyes of our Commander-in-Chief are turned. Wherever it may be, it will yield to the Federal arms a victory—a glorious one—and let us hope it will be a very decisive one.

I do not think a battle is imminent, but it cannot be delayed a great while, unless the rebels should retreat.

WHY THE ARMY DOES NOT MOVE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. [illegible].

You have probably noticed that my dispatch, sent a week or so ago, announcing that there was no probability of an early forward movement of the army, has a good chance of being verified, as nothing has since transpired to warrant the conclusion that such a movement is at all likely. To be plain, the chances are that "masterly inactivity" will be the order of the day for weeks, if not months, to come; and if a battle takes place sooner, it will be one brought on by the rebels themselves, and not because of any forward movements of our own.

I may also state that rumors are current to the effect that the blame for the non-advance of the army is laid to McCLELLAN, and these rumors even go so far as to assert that, if he does not put his army in motion a commander will be put at the head of the army who will move, let the consequences be what they may. I must confess I have not much faith in these rumors, however, and give them for what they are worth. There are those who assert that the true reason why the army does not advance is because of a want of clothing and shoes, and that as soon as these are procured offensive operations will be commenced. This, I will add, is the very generally received opinion and belief; and, if the statements are correct, the question narrows down to the time that it will take to reclothe the army, and render it in suitable condition for marching and fighting. Will this be a week, or fortnight, or three months?

THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 16, 1862.

This evening we were in conversation with a deserter from the rebel cavalry, who corroborates what is said in reference to the organization and comparative independence of all the cavalry in the rebel service under Gen. HAMPTON. This deserter was at one time a lieutenant in Col. WHITE's Maryland Cavalry, and came into our lines last evening. He states that Col. WHITE's Cavalry were roaming about in the valley between South Mountain and the Blue Ridge, their principal occupation being the seizing of every description of forage and subsistence they can discover, and sending it off to Charlottesville and Gordonsville. He states, too, that all their cavalry in Virginia are now engaged in the same occupation, and that at least three hundred men are constantly employed in transporting to the places above-named the plunder which they are able to collect. The cavalry who last week made the raid into Pennsylvania, being independent, did not confine their plundering operations to Virginia alone.

In speaking of the rebels' present position and operations, he tells us that there are some 4,000 men under STUART, who are principally engaged in this business, and they now have their headquarters at the base of South Mountain, at [illegible] Gap. At Martinsburgh there are but about 5,000 troops, and at Winchester but a division, composed of every arm of the service, and under JACKSON. This brigade and division, together with the cavalry, act as a rear guard to protect the main body, who are now, our informant says, well through Thornton and Chester Gap, on their way to Gordonsville and Charlottesville.

He also says that there are some four thousand partisan cavalry, who are at one time under one commander, and at another under some other. These, too, are engaged in gathering plunder and dispatching it South as fast as practicable, and their field of operation extends throughout the entire extent of country bounded by Martinsburgh, Blue Ridge Mountains, Strasburgh and Little North Mountains. These partisan cavalry are citizens, who have about them some distinctive mark of a military character, by which they are known to each other, and which they may assume or not, as circumstances suggest—now fine mounted cavalry men, and in the next instant transforming themselves into staid, sober, peaceable citizens, and perchance good, out-and-out Union men, if the occasion should require it. And as [illegible] to-day these same staid, sober and peaceable citizens were, without let or hindrance, permitted to pass within and without our lines at their own pleasure, doubtless some one or more of these partisan cavalry men have paid us a visit, and have reported to JEFFERSON DAVIS all that came under their observation and within their hearing.

GENS. BURNSIDE, McCLELLAN, AND SUMNER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. McCLELLAN, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

Philosophers hereabouts have been considerably exercised in regard to the late change in Gen. McCLELLAN's camp, from the neighborhood of Keedysville to its present location in Pleasant Valley. Some deep laid purpose and subtle strategy was evident. To my simpler perceptions the cause lay in the fact, that as the ladies of both Gens. McCLELLAN and BURNSIDE are now visiting them, and as the latter General was under the daily necessity of riding six miles to see his superior officer, it was considered preferable to reside together in one farm-house near the headquarters of the latter, especially as a large portion of the army is now massed in that neighborhood. The united families, therefore, reside at the house of Mr. GEORGE YOUNKEY, in this vicinity, preparatory to a renewed leave-taking and another march. When that march will take place is still a matter of uncertainty, but it is thought speedily probable.

The public have been duly advised of the departure of Gen. SUMNER upon a furlough, and of the probability that he will not return to his late command. The cause is not yet generally known. I give the camp reports upon the subject, premising that I do not vouch for their truth. The reputation of that brave old veteran is for his fighting qualities rather than his strategy, and it is thought that his plan of battle at Antietam was faulty. The assertion is made that he so placed his troops that a portion could not escape the enemy without endangering the safety of others. A number, therefore, of Union soldiers were killed by their comrades. Gen. SUMNER's conduct, therefore, has been much criticised. It is rare that a man of his advanced age has the clearness and quickness of mind possessed by those of lesser years, and he will probably now be relieved from active duty.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

[illegible] Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship Salvador, Capt. Ravenue?, arrived from Central American ports on the 8th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 4th?, Salvador to the 28th?, Nicaragua to the 30th September, and Costa Rica to the 2d October.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

Honduras was quiet. The harvest is deficient throughout the country. The capital has been removed to Tegucigalpa. The Government has taken off the duties of 24 reals on liquors. Efforts are being made to have the Panama Railroad Company's steamers touch at the port of Amapala.

In the Gazette of Guatemala is published a postal treaty lately made between that country and the United States, dated on the 10th of last July. The United States Government undertakes to pay the extra expenses, if any, between New-York, San Francisco and the Isthmus ports, and Guatemala is to pay for the railroad transport and the mail freight between Panama and San José. All correspondence is to come to the United States Consul in Panama in sealed bags. All letters from the United States not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be charged ten cents, and letters of the same weight from Guatemala twenty-five cents, and over this weight ten cents for every half ounce in the United States, and twenty-five cents in Guatemala. On newspapers and circulars there is a payment of two cents each, and one cent an ounce on books. This treaty came into operation on the 1st September.

On the 15th the forty-first anniversary of the independence of Guatemala was celebrated with the usual formalities.

The Commissioners sent by Nicaragua to attempt a union of the Central American States, returned in the Guatemala, without having been able to effect anything, the terms they offered being rejected by Guatemala and Salvador and more particularly by Honduras.

SALVADOR.

President Barrios was recovering from a very severe attack of fever. The State is quiet. Rice, corn and nearly all agricultural products were scarce.

NICARAGUA.

The elections for President were shortly to commence. There were from twenty to thirty aspirants for the place of President Martinez, and many anticipated trouble in consequence.

The excitement growing out of the anticipated attempt from the United States to colonize free negroes in Nicaragua continued.

A Presidential decree of the 11th of September renders it necessary, from the last day of November next, for all persons coming into the Republic to procure passports from the Ministers and Consuls of the Republic abroad. Free negroes, or others of a degraded race (*a otra casta de jente degradada*) are to be excluded, and no colony will be permitted to be formed under the protection of a foreign Government. This decree does not refer to the passenger transit, although an apprehension exists that the Steamship Company is to be made use of to bring the American negroes into the country.

The machinery for M. O. Rennes'? new river steamer has arrived at Greytown, and was being put in. The lake steamer *San Juan* had gone up to the lake. Some persons report that she had passed the Machuca Rapids safely, while others say that she thumped big holes in her bottom on the rapids, and will be a total loss. The first story is probably the truth. Mr. Walter Campbell, the agent of the line, writes to Commander Newcomb?, of the United States brig *Perry*, at Aspinwall, that he expects trouble from the authorities in opening the line. It is said Mr. Campbell has been notified that in case he is not ready to transport passengers by the 15th October, his contract is forfeited, and will be taken from him. It is quite apparent that the Nicaraguan Government is becoming alarmed at the prospect of another filibustering scheme being inaugurated through the medium of the steamship line, and repents having granted the privilege.

COSTA RICA.

The coffee crop looks well. It is expected the crop, which will come off early in December, will exceed 180,000 quintals. Sales in San José for advances have been made at 10 cents. It is expected the article will rule high, as the coffee of Costa Rica is yearly getting better known, and consequently into better favor in California, Atlantic and European markets. Cotton is being planted largely in various parts of the State.

Ex-Vice-President Don Rafael Garcia Escalante, of Costa Rica, died on the 29th September of disease of the heart.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

The British steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at Panama on the 7th with dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Sept. 18; from Callao and Lima to Sept. 29, and from Cobija, Bolivia, to Sept. 22. She brought $234,410 in specie for England.

ECUADOR.

We have dates from Ecuador, by way of Paita, to Sept. 24, but there is nothing of special importance, except that President Moreno had already, now he is out of the clutches of Arboleda, the reactionary leader in New-Grenada, refused to comply with the secret articles of an agreement supplementary to the treaty he lately made recognizing the reactionary Government. No doubt Moreno was induced to make the treaty partly from the fact that he was in a "tight place" as prisoner of Arboleda, and partly because Arboleda had made him believe that Mosquera would fail in his campaign in Cauca. Now that Mosquera is driving the reactionary troops out of Cauca into Ecuador, Moreno fears he will not stop till he reaches Quito, unless he speedily does penance for his conduct in expelling the Mosqueristas from the Capital, and for his other unfriendly acts toward the revolutionary Government of the "United States of Colombia." It is said that Gen. Flores is at the head of a force to prevent Arboleda from invading Ecuador.

PERU.

The great question at present in Lima is that of the national loan lately made by Peru in London. Three millions and a half of dollars, of the eleven millions borrowed, had reached Lima, but remained in the hands of the consignees, the Government refusing to take it on the onerous and illegal terms made by its own Minister, Señor Sarna?. The matter is now before Congress for its action, and as Peru must have money, no doubt the lenders will finally get the best of it.

The Government proposes to establish a national bank, with power to issue bills for ten dollars and upward; but probably such an institution would not be very successful, as the people in these parts have always been used to gold and silver, and cannot be easily brought to understand that a bit of dirty paper, based on the honesty of a bankrupt Government and the faith of its appointees, is as good as the solid ore.

The patent granted to some Americans from New-York, for the exclusive right to sell coal oil in Peru *at such prices as they might choose to ask for it*, under the pretence that they were the discoverers of it, has been revoked by Congress. One of their agents passed through Panama, on his way to Lima, only last steamer, to possess himself of the privilege, feeling as good as if he had already bagged the millions of profit to be made in the speculation.

A shock of an earthquake was felt by the British mail steamer, off Paita, [illegible] on Oct. 1, but did no damage.

[illegible] of the loss of the British ship [illegible], the Italian ship [illegible], and the American ships *Superior* and *Erie*.

Congress has approved the new penal code, revised by the Committee appointed therefor in 1861.

A ship lately arrived at Callao from the Polynesias with 100 families of savages on board, who have been publicly sold in Callao and Lima at from $200 to $300 per head. President Castilla has issued an order of inquiry into the subject, and it is likely Mr. Byrne and his coadjutors, the importers, will be deprived of the profits they expected to make out of the trade.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 40d. per dollar; on Paris, 4f. 15c.; on United States, 10 per cent., nominal; on Chili, 13 per cent.

BOLIVIA.

In Bolivia, a bloody battle had taken place between the troops of President Acha and the Revolutionary Party, under Gen. Gregorio Perez, in which 4,000 men were engaged. One thousand men were left dead and wounded on the field, principally of Perez's men, who were completely defeated. Reports, however, are rife of risings in favor of Perez, in several portions of the country.

CHILI.

This Republic is tranquil and prosperous. The people were making great preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of Chilian independence.

The opening of new communications by railroad through Chili is progressing rapidly. The road from Valparaiso to Santiago is expected to be opened to traffic within a year. That from Santiago to San Fernando will be opened at the same time. Congress has approved the law to purchase the shares of private persons in the Valparaiso and Santiago road.

The Frenchman who styled himself Antonio Orelio the First, and claimed to be King of the Araucanian Indians, has been tried and decided to be insane.

Señor Tocornal, Secretary of State, had given a splendid fancy ball at Santiago. "The entertainment," says the *Mercurio*, "was unsurpassable in point of magnificence, refinement, splendor and brilliancy."

From Concepcion there are gloomy accounts of the crops, particularly of wheat, throughout the southern fields. The excessive rains at the planting and the great drought now have caused great damage.

Business the past fortnight has been rather quiet. Very little exported or imported. Money is plenty on good security at 9 per cent. Cotton goods are advancing. Dealers have purchased largely on speculation. The American stock is much reduced. There is no Carolina rice in market. In flour, Santiago brands sell at $4 25 per quintal, six months. Barley is held at $1 50 to $1 63 per fanega. Copper bars $16, dull. Nitrate of Soda, $1 72, cash. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 43 to 45½ pence per dollar. On Paris, same time, 4f. 70c. to 4f. 75c. On United States, nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 to £3 5s. To United States, $15 per English ton.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates are up to Aug. 31. Gen. Mitre had been elected President of the Republic, and Dr. Marcos Paz, Vice-President. M. Riestra had withdrawn his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Standard*, a newspaper from Buenos Ayres, gives us an account of the *cotton fever* throughout all the River Plate provinces. Seed from Georgia and Egypt had been received from England, and speedily distributed among the largest land-owners, who hastened to avail themselves of the occasion, for the purpose of extending its cultivation.

The best results are anticipated. The Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes are especially expected to rank as the chief cotton districts of that region.

Some slight revolutionary movements, at Corrientes and other places, had been suffocated.

Abuse of Army Ambulances.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Oct. 9.

In the interesting communication of Dr. Bowditch, on the subject of the want of system in the ambulance arrangements of the United States Army, published by us two weeks since, several details of the recklessness of the drivers, as mentioned by him at the meeting of the Society for Medical Improvement, were omitted. In our opinion these facts should be known, as furnishing additional evidence of the need of thorough reform in this Department. Dr. Bowditch particularly dwelt upon the malicious pleasure which the drunken drivers took in doing all the damage they could to the valuable vehicles intrusted to them, by the most unnecessary collisions. One special source of amusement to them was to try to drive the pole of the ambulance into the back of the one in front, and it was a particularly gratifying evidence of skill, if the driver succeeded in striking the head of the cask placed beneath the seats and projecting slightly at the back of the vehicle, and intended to hold water for the use of the wounded. This triumphant tilt was run by the man in charge of the ambulance in which Dr. Bowditch was riding, with the successful result of knocking it from its attachments into the road, where it was left, as none of the men would take the trouble to replace it. We say casks *intended* to hold water. In the present instance, it happened that not one in the whole train would do this; they had all been allowed to dry until they were as leaky as so many sieves; so that their loss was not a matter of such moment as it might have been. Mentioning the circumstance a few days since to a friend who had been in the army, he remarked that he never saw an ambulance cask yet that would hold water.

Dr. Bowditch also referred to the extreme danger, incurred by the sleepy and drunken drivers, of running their vehicles off the precipitous banks on either side of the roads, and said that the leader of the train informed him that a short time before he barely had time to turn aside the horses attached to an ambulance, full of wounded, from the brink of a precipice twenty feet high, over which the whole would have gone the next moment. The driver was asleep! Truly, who can doubt the need of a thorough reform of such outrageous abuses?

Thus much had we written when we received the following communication from Dr. Bowditch, to which we gladly give place.—[Ed.

COMMUNICATION.

It is painful, yet it ought not to surprise us, to see how many mistakes have necessarily arisen during this terrible rebellion, owing, first, to the utter disbelief on the part of the North in the really revolutionary views of the Southern leaders; second, to our own ignorance of the arts of war, and of the means of alleviating the sufferings incident thereto; and third, to the fact that, in very many instances, we still endeavor to manage an army of more than half a million of men by rules of war established for a few thousands. In nothing, perhaps, have we suffered more, from the last two causes, than in the whole arrangements for the transportation and care of the sick and wounded on and from the battle-field. It would, *a priori*, seem natural that the first thought of a truly paternal Government, after having made arrangements to strike a decisive blow against an enemy, would be to make most ample provision to alleviate the sufferings of those of its children who would necessarily be doomed to endure much, even under the best system that could be devised. *No extra suffering*, and every alleviation of absolute misery, should be the watchword on such an occasion. I regret extremely to feel that, judged by this rule, our Government has heretofore totally failed in one department, at least, of its service, viz.: the ambulance system—or no system, as it may more properly be called.

The extraordinary statements by Dr. Coolidge, Medical Director at Centreville, that the drivers of the ambulances broke into the hospital stores, drank the liquors, and would not help the wounded until whisky was given; my own account (see this journal, Sept. 25) of the abominable misdeeds of these same or similar miscreants, during our excursion to relieve the starving and wounded at Chantilly, near Centreville; and finally, numerous individual statements (New-York Times and also *Medical Times*), confirmatory of the same fact of gross misconduct, and of the essentially degraded character of most of these drivers; all these things are my reason for bringing this subject again before the readers of the *Journal*. *Some change must be effected.* I am thankful to see that correspondents in different journals in this city and New-York are discussing various plans; and as the great object we now ought to have in view is to have some plan, instead of chaos, as at present, I write the following brief abstract of what foreign Governments and our own have done in the premises, and will finish with giving what I know to be the carefully thought-out suggestions of the present humane and able Surgeon-Gen. Hammond.

On the 2d of April, 1855—only six years ago—Jefferson Davis issued his instructions to Majors Delafield and Mordecai, and Capt. G. B. McClellan, to visit Europe for the purpose of learning everything possible relative to modern systems of warfare. The Crimean war was then in full operation, and Sebastopol was besieged. Every subject connected with the carrying on of war was carefully suggested for investigation in the instructions given to the Committee. One item among them was as follows: "*The kind of ambulances or other means used for transporting the sick and wounded.*"

Captain (now United States Major-General) McClellan makes no allusion to the subject in his *Armies of Europe*. Of Major Mordecai's opinion I know nothing. But the following, from Major Delafield's report, (Senate Document, June, 1860,) becomes important in considering the question of what we should do, in the present emergency:

Major D. says (page 96) that "never before was so much attention paid to this branch of the military service as during the [illegible] siege in front of Sebastopol. And in this connection he pays a high tribute to that remarkable woman, Florence Nightingale, "as the foundation of power from which all the new arrangements and appliances emanated." It seems that several kinds of *carriages* were used among the allied and Russian armies, according to the ideas of those having the control of each. The smaller ones, those capable of passing and repassing anywhere, were the best. Wrought-iron chairs or *litters*, two hung like *pack-saddles* upon mules' backs, were of great service. One hundred and sixteen chairs or litters were in use at the bloody battle of Inkermann, and sufficed to transport all the men in a very short time after the action terminated; "proving," says Major D., "that they combined greater advantages than any previous arrangement."

The English organized a "brigade for hospital conveyance," (*Report*, p. 75,) which was new in *personnel* and *materiel*. Its train consisted of twenty carts, five store wagons, one forge cart, and one cart for stoves and portable forge. The carts were for two, the wagons for four horses. The whole were for twelve regiments. The plan was contrived so that where a gun could go a carriage could follow.

The following extract (p. 76) I desire to bring to the notice of the reader. Jefferson Davis undoubtedly took counsel from the whole of this valuable report in plotting his treason. Our Government seem to have lost sight of its valuable suggestions, in one instance, at least, as is now well proved: "The whole of this train was under the Staff Surgeon of the Division; none of the wagons, carts or drivers being subject to the orders of any other department, except with the authority of the General of Division, who best knew when to break up or sacrifice any part of his entire means of transport. *This provision is worthy of our attention. The details and requirements of this part of the service should not constitute a part of the general transport service of the army, as heretofore has been the case in our service. No person can so well preserve the efficiency of the surgical and medical apparatus, as he who best knows its uses.*"

The italics are my own, and I would simply add that there never was a more striking exemplification of the truth of these remarks by Major Delafield, than what I saw, in striking contrast to them, during my recent ambulance journey to Centreville. Among other things, at that time, I observed that of the small casks intended for water, and two of which were prepared for each wagon, not one seemed to contain water; and I was informed by the army surgeon in command that they all leaked! What does the Quartermaster care for them? The absolute need of water for the thirsty, wounded or dying soldiers would never be dreamed of by that officer. It is the Surgeon alone who sees, and as it were feels, the agony the wounded soldier suffers, when deprived of this luxury.

The *personnel* of this English train consists of one Sergeant-Major, four other non-commissioned officers, and sixty-nine drivers—total, seventy-four persons to twenty-seven carriages, or scarcely three to each carriage: "which," adds Major D., (p. 76,) "gives the smallest admissible number of supernumerary drivers." All the nations of Europe "have their own ambulance and hospital-store wagons, each possessing its peculiar merit, adapting them to their respective armies."

In addition to these, the *Staff-Surgeon*, while on the march, has a mule with "capital instruments" attached to his immediate service.

What ought we to do? Certainly we ought to adopt all the good which past experience has shown to exist in any of these ambulance corps, or modify them to suit the peculiar conditions of our army.

A plan has been devised by the Surgeon-General of the United States army, and months ago was urged upon Secretary Stanton, and declined by him and Gen. Halleck. Since the terrific sufferings lately endured by our soldiers, and foretold in a great degree by Surgeon Hammond, that gentleman has again urged on the Government the necessity of some action. The Government still delays, or if it has acted officially, it is only within the past week or two, and, so far as my knowledge extends, nothing has yet been publicly done in the matter.

I well know that reports come to us through the public prints, that Gen. McClellan is doing something about it. I have, *from official sources*, learned that the plans of Gen. McClellan are, as it is thought, "insufficient. First, because the drivers, &c., are simply soldiers detached for the purpose; and, second, the plan is not sufficiently comprehensive."

What the Surgeon-General wants, "is a corps composed of men especially enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with officers commissioned purposely to command them, and who shall have the entire charge, under the medical officers, of the ambulance wagons, transport carts, &c., and all the many departments of hospitals; a corps upon the basis of two men to each company of one hundred men, a hospital Captain, two hospital Lieutenants, and five hospital Sergeants; to be drilled, uniformed and equipped according to certain regulations. The whole should be commanded by a hospital Commander. *This is substantially the plan followed in the European armies.*"

Will not our Government allow this, or some other beneficent plan, to be followed out?

HENRY I. BOWDITCH.

Hon. George Bancroft on the Present Crisis.

HE DECLINES A NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Hon. George Bancroft has written the following letter in reply to a notification of his nomination for Congress by the People's Union Association in the Eighth District:

New-York, Oct. 18, 1862.

Gentlemen: I am touched with gratitude for the good will which has led your convention of delegates from "The People's Union Associations," by an unexpected and spontaneous vote to nominate me unanimously as their candidate for representative of the Eighth Congressional District. This act I receive as coming from men who are awake to the perils that overhang our beloved country, and who pledge themselves as citizens to be governed by loyalty to the people.

The next Congress will have before it the most important subjects that ever engaged the attention of a representative body since the Convention that framed our Constitution; and yet we seem to await the day of election with a fearful levity or want of consideration, as though the old methods of preparation, which may prove sufficient in a season of unclouded prosperity, would serve for this hour when our system itself is threatened with overthrow. It is heart-breaking, after the lavish outpouring of the blood of those dearest to us, to contemplate the chances of failure from divisions and wavering in the North. Yet after we have sent out from this City alone troops enough to constitute a formidable army, we are advised to manifest at the polls our consent to a disruption of the country. We send men from every household to the war; they show in the battle-field the most heroic courage, and yet we are asked to vote that the war has no object, that we fight only to retreat with shame if we are beaten, and to submit with shame if we are victorious.

The only possible chance for a speedy end of this war is its instant and vigorous prosecution. Hesitation brings chaos, and prolongs the strife indefinitely. There must be one soul in the President, the army and the people, or the contest will drag along under the distractions of conflicting and uncertain opinions; and the short-sighted desire to gain peace by submission may change it into a seven years' war, or a thirty years' war, or a war for generations. Quick, united action can alone bring it to an early end.

The voice of the State of New-York, as pronounced in the elections, will ring through the civilized world. Shall we not do our part to make that voice clear for the Union? Are we to devote all our resources to carry on the war and then go to the polls to express the opinion that the war, which certainly was forced upon us and could not have been avoided, was unnecessary and a mistake? Are the citizens of New-York to be so inconsistent as to strain every nerve to gain the mastery in the field, and then to signify at the polls a readiness to faint and succumb? When the oligarchy of the South began the war by wantonly insulting our flag, this people rose up with a calm and resolute earnestness which was surpassed only by the sublime patience and moderation with which they bore defeat and mismanagement, and uncertain guidance. Shall we now proclaim that this zeal was a delusion?

The Tory party of England, all the old hereditary enemies to the perfect development of our free institutions, have been from the beginning eagerly hoping to see our beautiful flag rent in twain forever, and have been unremitting in their advice to us to let half of the Union go. Shall we adopt them for our counselors? It is one of the saddest things, in this time of general sorrow, that an effort is made to persuade our fellow-citizens of foreign birth to give their votes in the interest of the very party of the English aristocracy which from generation to generation oppressed them at home.

Our bankers, with noble patriotism, placed their wealth at the service of the Government. Are they now to be told that their loans were offered without a purpose and without any need? That the Government should have sought peace at any price, even at the sacrifice of our National character, by cowering before the conflict which all the possible deprecations of pusillanimity could not have avoided? Will they consent to see the Government so paralyzed, and its policy so uncertain, as to jeopard the restoration of public credit, and to invite the interposition of foreign powers?

Are our merchants prepared to wean themselves from the free use of the Chesapeake and the Mississippi? Will they, after having won back these great highways, give them up to a Confederacy which is the child of rebellion, and which from inherent causes will, in case of its separation, be necessarily hostile to us? True, our interests are bound up with the South. But is the surrender of the Capes of the Chesapeake, and of the Tortugas, and of the Mississippi, to restore a profitable commerce? Will the relinquishment forever of vast tracts of country—the Italies of the United States—unsurpassed for beauty, fertility and healthfulness, prove the best mode of promoting the exchanges of domestic products? Will the bar of custom-houses, stretched across the channels of our mighty rivers, help internal navigation? To let the revolted States go from a longing for their trade, is to die through fear of death: to renounce the old intercourse entirely and forever because to-day it is interrupted.

Our fellow-citizens of foreign birth have demonstrated the power of freedom to blend them with us in one nationality and brotherhood, and they have shown by their conduct in the general distress, how they have faith that they are received into the bosom of a nation, and form a part of one great, real, living people. Shall we send word to those of them who are in camp that there is no American people—that the Union is a name? Our City rightly cherishes its sympathy with the gallant Corcoran, when he returned from his long captivity. What gave the chief lustre to his services and his sorrows except this, that he had fought and suffered for a country and a people? And shall we now mar the honors awarded him by deciding that the Union is to be given up, that the American people has ceased to be—that the flag which he upbore is to be robbed of half its brightness? Testimonials of regard have just been sent to the veteran Sigel. Is New-York to furnish them by a record at the polls that the fellow-feeling with the patriotism which carried him across the hills of Missouri and Arkansas and placed him as an advance-guard in Virginia, is flagging and dying away?

The party at the South which has made this rebellion is not and never was a Democratic party; it was and is the most embittered hater of democracy; it rests on the most narrow and most selfish of oligarchies, which, by the very necessity of its nature, seeks to extinguish the democratic principle, to crush the Union and the powers of the people. To sympathize with them is to sympathize with oligarchy in its proudest and most corrupt form. They laughed among themselves at the very thought of being called Democrats. To call or to have called Slidell and Benjamin and their like Democrats, to have invited them among us to teach who should and who should not be held to be members of the Democratic party, would be a superb and unqualified jest, if it had not been followed by deadly consequences.

Complaints are made against the Administration; there never was and never will be an Administration that does not require to be watched. But the people have chosen their President; and we who preferred another public servant must now consent to give vigor to the man who is the President under the Constitution. To harp upon what is past, and gone, and irremediable would be useless; the graver question affecting personal liberty must be settled in such a way as to leave no dangerous precedent. Meantime, we cannot suffer the country to go to pieces because the President has committed errors. Let, then, the voice of this District and this city be distinctly heard in favor of an immediate, vigorous prosecution of the war.

For one, I will not give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the rebellion to hold out. I, for one, will not consent to send our sons and brothers to the battle-field, and then betray them at the polls.

To represent such a District as the Eighth, in such a City as New-York, is as high a trust as can devolve on any man. The District should be rightly represented; a multiplication of candidates will leave the result very much to chance. I must, therefore, ask your leave to decline your nomination; and having done this, I can, without reproach, entreat that there may be such opportunity offered for deliberation as will lead to a union of all those who feel deeply for their country in this hour of her tribulation. Very sincerely yours, GEO. BANCROFT.

To John T. Hogeboom? and others, of the Nominating Committee of the People's Union Associations.

PERSONAL.

—Col. Fuller, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, recently transmitted to Gov. Tod the flag of the Ninth Texas, taken in the battle at Corinth. He thus details the circumstances of its capture:

"The Ninth Texas bore down upon the left centre of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, with their flag at the head of their column, and advanced to within six or eight yards of our line, when Orrin B. Gould, a private of Company G, shot down the color-bearer and rushed forward for the rebel flag. A rebel officer shouted to his men to 'save their colors,' and, at the same moment, put a bullet into the breast of Gould; but the young hero was not to be intimidated. With the flag-staff in his hand, and the bullet in his breast, he returned to his regiment, waving the former defiantly in the face of the enemy. After the battle, when visiting the hospitals, I found young Gould stretched upon a cot, evidently in great pain. Upon seeing me, his pale face was instantly radiant with smiles, and pointing to his wound, he said, '*Colonel, I don't care for this since I got their flag.*'"

Gov. Tod recognized the bravery of Gould by sending to his family—for he died of his wounds—a commission as Captain in the regiment to which he was attached.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co's. American News Rooms, No. 19 Craven-street, Strand, London, Eng., week ending Oct. 4, 1862: R. P. M. Torbert and lady, Westchester, Penn.; F. F. Ellinwood, New-York; J. J. Boswell, Jr., Philadelphia; J. H. Anderson, U. S. Consul, Hamburgh; J. F. Leel?, New-York; J. C. Hooker, Rome; E. Brandon, New-York; H. S. Allen, New-York; J. Sartain and daughter, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. S. Wood and family, Boston; F. Tilton, Cambridgeport, Mass.; G. B. Chapman, Cambridgeport, Mass.; H. Pierce, California; W. W. Smith, New-York; *J. F. Lewis, New-York; E. F. Caswell, Providence*, R. I.; F. C. Amory, Boston; F. Goodridge, New-York; R. Colgate, New-York; A. S. Walcott, Providence, R. I.; J. C. Day, Hartford, Conn.; R. M. Adams, Lexington, Ky.; C. Leisey?, New-York; F. T. Homer, Boston; E. Collamore, New-York; Miss E. Collamore, Boston; Miss H. Collamore, Boston; J. Adams Jr., Boston; W. C. Jewett, Colorado Territory; J. B. Ferguson, Nashville, Tenn.

— Mr. Robert Coleman, proprietor of the Cornwall Furnace, has just done a generous thing in the way of providing a substitute. He alone of all connected with the Furnace was drafted, and, having assembled his workmen, he asked whether any of them would be willing to go in lieu of himself, providing he was liberally paid. After some hesitation, one of the men present informed Mr. Coleman that he was willing to go as a substitute. The man was closely questioned and fully informed of the danger to which he subjected himself; but he frankly declared that he was willing to go, on which Mr. Coleman presented him with a check for $3,000, and guaranteed further, that in the absence of the substitute his family was to receive a sum each week equal to that which he earned as a laborer. In addition to this sum Mr. Coleman stipulated to pay to the wife of the man thus acting as a substitute the sum of $3,000, in case he should be killed in battle or die by any of the diseases incident to camp.

—Gen. L. F. Ross was presented with a sword by his Staff officers, in St. Louis, on Friday last. Capt. Dunn made the presentation speech, and in acknowledging the honor the General said:

"There can be no cause for this attempt at National destruction. There is certainly no palliation in the overt act of treason against a Government so beneficent as ours. I hope sincerely, gentlemen, that an honorable peace may soon be procured; this unsuccessful attempt at the overthrow of Republicanism serve as a lasting rebuke to our enemies, and that we may pass safely through the fiery ordeal in demonstrating to the world that we are capable of self-government. I can only say that this beautiful sword and belt will be accepted as a token of regard; and I can pledge, in the future, the same interest, the same zeal and fidelity, displayed in the past. You will receive my warmest thanks and best wishes for your future success and prosperity."

—The Poet Whittier, in a published letter puts his support of Mr. Sumner on the following grounds:

"I freely admit that, in times like these, no man has a claim to office on merely personal or party grounds. But there are men who specially represent and embody vital ideas of loyalty and freedom, and such it is the duty of patriotism to support. I favor the re-election of Charles Sumner in Massachusetts for the same reasons that I would vote for the conservative Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island—for the Breckinridge Democrat, Daniel S. Dickinson, of New-York—for such Douglas Democrats as Gov. Tod, of Ohio, and McClernand, of Illinois—or for O. A. Brownson, the Catholic Democrat of New-Jersey—careless of what their party names may be, so long as I know them to be loyal and true, and their services are needed in this hour of their country's peril."

—We much regret, says the New-Haven *Courier*, to learn that Rear-Admiral Foote has been called again to mourn the loss of another child, a lovely little daughter, 7 years old. Two others have gone before, within the past six months. Not only the citizens of New-Haven, but the whole nation will sympathize with the parents in their severe afflictions.

—Mr. John E. Gowan, who has been engaged for some months in raising sunken vessels at Sebastopol, has had his talent and success conspicuously recognized. He has been decorated by the Emperor of Russia with the cross of the order of St. Vladimir, an order of high distinction and conferring high privileges.

—Aaron Haas, of Cleveland, East Tennessee, has been arrested in Cincinnati, charged with once having been attached to the rebel army. He was recognized by some East Tennessee refugees. Haas is supposed to be a rebel spy, and a smuggler of quinine and other drugs for the rebel army.

—Northern newspapers, singular as it may seem, are under constant obligations to Col. Wade Hampton for the latest copies of New-Orleans papers. The Colonel, it may be as well to state, is not the distinguished South Carolinian, but the business partner in the *Delta* office.

—Hon. J. B. Clay, who was put under bonds in a Kentucky United States Court, a short time ago, on suspicion of disloyalty, has followed Bragg's army from the State, having first raised a regiment in the Blue Grass region for the Confederate service.

—It turns out that the offence of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., calling forth the denunciatory card signed by Gen. McKinstry, was denominating him the "virtuous McKinstry," in his late address to his constituency.

—Several young men, in order to escape the much-dreaded draft, shipped on board the barks *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar*, of New-Bedford, which were captured by the rebel steamer *Alabama*.

—*B. Gratz Brown publishes a letter in* the St. Louis papers urging that the President's Emancipation Proclamation must be applied to certain rebellious counties in Missouri.

—Senator Wade has been stumping Illinois, but the sudden and severe illness of his son has summoned him home, and obliged him to abandon his engagements.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25, 1862.

25,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	101½	110	N. Y. Central R.	107
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103½	700	do	107¼
15,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	95	200	do	107¼
10,000	Tres. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		200	do s30	107
	Notes	105	100	Erie Railway	65
1,000	do	105¼	200	do	65¾
25,000	U. S. 1 Yr. Cer.	99½	1,000	do s15	65
11,700	U. S. Dem. Notes	127½	300	do s15	65¼
3,000	do	127½	200	do s15	65½
1,000	Ohio St. 6s '81	110	200	do	65¾
5,000	Ky. State 6s	95	300	do b30	65¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	59¾	600	Erie Railway Pref.	92¼
6,000	Va. State 6s	65	200	do b30	92½
1,000	N. C. State 6s	68	100	do b30	92¾
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	52¾	50	do s30	92½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s issued		300	do	92¾
	to H. & St. Jo. R.	69¾	200	Hudson River R.	69¾
5,000	do	69	100	do	69¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	100½	1000	do	70
8,000	do	100¾	450	do	69¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	105½	300	do b30	70¼
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	101½	300	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
1,000	E. R. 5th m. bs.	98¾	100	do	49¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d m. bs.	104	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	73
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B.	89	400	Reading Railroad	78
2,000	M. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. Old.	118	200	do	77¾
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st		1000	Michigan Cen. R.	92
	M. Sk. Fd. Bs.	115¾	500	do b30	92¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. b.	115	100	do	91¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. bds	106¾	100	do b30	92½
500	do	106¾	50	do b10	92
5,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg.	99½	50	do b30	92
5,000	do	99¾	12	Panama Railroad	150
6,000	do	99	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	45½
6,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	102	200	do	45½
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	98½	300	do	45
5,000	do	98	50	do	44½
7,000	A. & T. H. 2d m P	90	300	do	44¾
1,000	A. & T. H. In. B.	59	400	do	44¾
4,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	102	400	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	81¾
5,000	C. & N. W. A. B.	59¾	100	do	81¾
6,000	do	59	300	do	82
5,000	Tol. & Wb. 2d m.	86	230	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	82¼
3,000	Ch. & Rck. I. Bs.	110	200	do	82¾
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	103½	100	do b30	82¾
9,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	104	75	do b60	83
6,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	77	300	do b30	83¼
2,000	Clev. & P'h 4th m.	72	100	do s10	82¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	82½	650	do	83
10	Bank of Commerce	98½	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	36½
35	B'k Com'ce Scrip	98	200	do	36½
22	Amer. Ex. Bank	100½	100	do b10	36¾
44	Continental Bank	92	50	Galena & Chi. R.	85½
20,000	American Gold	131½	150	do	85½
20,000	do	131	500	do s60	85½
50,000	do	130½	400	do	85¾
25,000	do	130¾	200	do	85½
30,000	do	130¾	1100	Clev. & Toledo R.	71½
500	do	130	100	do s15	71½
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14½	100	do s10	71¾
300	Harlem Railroad	22	400	do b30	72
350	do	21½	700	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	85
20	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	3½	200	do	84½
50	Pac. Mail S. Co. b10	120	1000	do	84¾
100	do	119½	100	do b30	84¾
100	do	119	20	do	84¾
700	do	118	90	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	105
50	do b10	118	50	do	104½
200	do	117¾	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	69
75	do	117½	50	do	69¼
225	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	33	30	do	69¾
50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	77¾	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	38

SECOND BOARD.

25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	103½	300	Hudson River R.	70
10,000	U. S. Dem'd Nts.	127	100	do	70¼
1,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.	105½	400	do b30	70½
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	52¾	200	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
1,000	Cal. S. 7s	114½	300	do s60	49
6,000	C. & N. W. As. bs.	59	1500	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	45
5,000	To. & W. 2d m.	89	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82½
1,200	Am. Gold	131	545	Mich. Cen. R.	92
10,000	do	130½	150	do	92½
25,000	do	130¾	100	do	92¼
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	118	100	do b30	92½
50	do s30	117½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83¼
150	do	117¾	800	do	83¾
50	do	117½	100	do	83¾
50	Nic. Transit Co.	4½	200	Cl. & Pitts. R.	37
100	do	5	100	do	37½
200	N. Y. Central R.	107½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	86
100	Erie Railway	65	100	do	86¼
50	do s15	64¾	200	do s60	86
50	do	64¾	200	do b30	86¾
200	do b30	64¾	1100	Clev. & Tol. R.	72¼
50	do	64¾	1000	do	72
100	Erie Railway Pref.	93	200	do s30	71¾
100	do	91¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	85
200	do	91¾	250	do b30	85½
100	Harlem Railroad	21¾	200	do b30	85¾
100	do	21¾	250	do	84¾

Saturday, Oct. 25—P. M.

The Stock Market was generally buoyant, to-day. The New-York and Western Railways were in demand, and the advance over yesterday's sales is from ½ to 1½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, Illinois Central, Toledo and Rock Island, and the demand good for both classes of Erie and *Michigan Central at yesterday's best rates.* The fluctuations in Michigan Southern Common Stock point to lower figures than yesterday, by ½@1 ₩ cent., but how far this is influenced by the position of some of the Directors in the Road, who are active speculators in the Street, is not so well understood. These gentlemen, it is rumored, have discouraged the present rise in their Common Shares, because of their own light holdings at the present moment—not from any sudden change of opinion, it is fairly to be presumed, as to the prospective value of the property. The Guaranteed Stock jumped up to 83½@84 ₩ cent. The lowest sales made were at 44¼ at the First Board. Sales at the Second Board, 45 ₩ cent. The Government Stocks were steady. Pacific Mail lower. The following, late in the afternoon, were the prices made—market buoyant:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	107	107¼	Galena	85½	86½
Erie	65	65	Toledo	71¾	71¾
Erie Preferred	92¾	93	Rock Island	84	84¾
Hudson River	69¾	70¼	Missouris	52¾	52¾
Harlem	21¾	22	Tennessees	58¾	59¾
Mich. Central	91¾	92¼	U. S. 6s, 1874	93	92¾
Mich. Southern	45½	45	U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	103½
Mich. Guarant'd	81½	84	U. S. Notes, C. H.	127	127½
Illinois Cen.	81¾	83¾	Treas. 7 3-10 Notes	105	105¼
Clev. and Pitts	36¾	38	Billion Lond'n	145	144½
Pacific Mail	120	118½	Gold	131	131

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	108	Commerce Scrip Stock	97½
Merchants'	101	American Exchange	100½
Mechanics'	115	Chatham	84
Union	106	Hanover	88
America	110	Metropolitan	104
North River	85	Shoe and Leather	101
Tradesmen's	103	Corn Exchange	101
Fulton	125	Continental	92
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Importers & Traders'	100½
National	98	Park	114
Commerce	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105½	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W. 1st ser.	59
N. Y. Cen. Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie firsts, '68	115¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	47
Erie seconds, '79	114	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie thirds, '83	109	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	107
Erie fourths, '80	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	89
Erie fifths, '88	99	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Bf. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	99½	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	103½
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Hudson Convert., '67	98½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex.	109
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	112	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	112½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109½
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	115	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103¼
M. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	99	N. J. Cent. firsts	108
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	107½	N. J. Cent. seconds	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	106¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	88	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	78½
T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	80	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	64
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	30	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101	T. Haute Income Bds	80½

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 30¾	Amer. Silver	$1 20
Sovereigns	6 25	Spanish Dollars	1 36
Twenty Francs	4 90	Mexican Dollars	1 30
Ten Guilders	5 00	Five francs	1 10
Ten Thalers	10 00	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 35
Spanish Doubloons	29 00	English Silver ₩ £	6 00
Patriot	19 00	Span. & Mex. qr's ₩ oz	1 25

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,348,033 26; including for Customs, $175,700; payments, $1,272,439 99; balance, $6,948,343 63.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water, during the 3d week in October in the years 1861 and 1862, according to the *Evening Journal*, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	73,321	1,260,450	1,036,975	300,505
1862	71,505	1,237,276	364,151	232,041
	Dec. 1,816	Dec. 23,174	Dec. 682,824	Dec. 68,464

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d October, inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	942,604	19,330,202	17,600,242	828,030
1862	1,160,746	24,936,914	17,359,644	807,468
	Inc. 118,142	Inc. 5,426,611	Dec. 240,598	Dec. 20,552

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared *with the corresponding period last year, shows* a gain of 1,303,464 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of October, in the years indicated:

Quantities of—	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	754,732	912,004	1,160,746
Wheat, bush.	10,896,181	19,330,202	24,936,914
Corn	[illegible]	17,600,242	17,359,644
Barley	1,349,779	828,030	807,468
Oats	8,002,160	2,927,236	2,815,305
Rye	398,976	267,331	709,345
Beef, bbls.	4,813	641	11,442
Pork	7,071	7,600	129,344
Bacon, lbs.	465,164	369,900	4,022,[illegible]
Butter	645,225	706,100	1,000,938
Lard	585,888	779,099	6,126,289
Cheese	3,619,546	2,505,308	1,394,319
Wool	1,387,544	1,483,060	1,076,[illegible]

Resistance to the Draft in Pennsylvania.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* gives the following account of the taking of the draft in Archbald, Luzerne County:

"An unfortunate affair took place in Archbald, on Friday last. The Irish women of Archbald, inspired, it would seem, with something more of the malice of fiends than of women, have resisted every effort to secure an enrollment of the arms-bearing citizens of that place. Four different parties have undertaken to make the enrollment, but have been driven off by the violent demonstrations of these viragos.

On Friday last, the Keystone Guards, under Capt. Langstaff, and the Providence Reserves, under Capt. Wilcox?, of the Fifty-second Regiment, P. V., in pursuance of the request of Marshal Dunne?, started for Archbald, accompanied by Assistant Marshals Roesler, Carlisle, Hess?, Corwin, Roberts, and others. The party, comprising upward of a hundred men, were all armed, though but little subject to military discipline—the Keystone Guards having sixty men, with not more than twenty-five of the original company. They were conveyed in omnibuses to the station of the Delaware and Hudson Road at Providence, and thence by cars to Archbald; and on getting out at the brow of the hill, were marched through the town and across the Lackawanna, where Marshal Roesler began his duty. No men were in sight; but women and children were in abundance, and the former were very abusive and tantalizing, and sought every means of provoking the armed upholders of the law."

The writer then describes the mode of drafting, and the expedients resorted to to avoid it, and concludes as follows: Returning by the dépôt, we passed a considerable crowd of men and boys, whose jeers and exclamations entitled them to severe punishment, but they were passed unnoticed. The Guards in front had crossed the creek bridge, and were half way between it and the corner. The Providence Company were several rods behind, and were coming down toward the creek bridge, when they were saluted with a volley of stones. It was more than human nature could bear. They fired, but without serious injury to the crowd. A messenger was sent to the Keystone Captain, asking him to countermarch and take their rear. He did not think it necessary, but halted till they came up—not, however, till they got ahead. The two companies advanced a few yards side by side, and on turning the corner were saluted with another volley of stones, and then there were shouts of "Fire," "Fire on the d——d scoundrels!" and "Don't Fire," "Don't shoot." But their blood was up. They had been abused and jeered at all day; they had been stoned once before, and had encountered resistance in making their arrests; and this final volley was too much for ordinary patience—especially of those who were hit. Bang! bang! went the guns on every side. One fellow, who had thrown two stones, but was looking extremely innocent, with his hands in his pockets, fell, several hobbled off, and the rest skedaddled.

We learn that two persons have since died of their injuries, and that some dozen, and one report says twenty, were wounded.

The Suffering Population of Minnesota.

APPEAL OF BISHOP WHIPPLE AND OTHERS, FOR RELIEF.

The undersigned submit the following statement of facts in behalf of their fellow-citizens in Minnesota who have been made homeless by the recent savage outbreak upon our frontier. The annals of Indian war can find few parallels, either in the extent or the suffering of a massacre which has desolated two hundred miles of our border.

More than five hundred lives have been sacrificed, and thousands of the inmates of once happy homes sent out as houseless wanderers. The blow was so sudden that neither clothing, crops, nor personal effects were saved. There is hardly a village in our State which has not been thronged by these sufferers. In a few weeks we shall enter upon the rigor of our Northern Winters, and there must be fearful suffering unless other more favored portions of the country extend relief.

Our citizens are not responsible for this outbreak. *It is believed to be the fault of a system which* thwarts the kind intentions of the Government, leaving the treaty Indians without the protection of law, and subject to the frauds and dishonesties of unscrupulous men.

We had hoped that our young State, so wonderfully blessed in its natural resources, would never require aid for its citizens—that it would rather be our privilege to give from our granaries to others. This unexpected sorrow has befallen us. If our friends will aid these sufferers, it will be received with gratitude, and added to the ties which still bind us to our old Eastern homes.

Contributions may be sent to Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 55 South-street; R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South-street, and George Griswold, No. 71 South-street, who have consented to act as a Committee to receive donations for the sufferers in Minnesota.

H. B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota.
ISAAC ATWATER, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Minnesota.
S. W. MANNING, Professor, Bishop Seabury Hall, Minnesota.
T. WILCOXSON, Missionary of the Domestic Board, Hastings, Minn.
D. B. KNICKERBOCKER, Rector of Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis.
ELI T. WILDER, Red Wing, Minnesota.
JOHN ESAIAS WARREN, St. Paul.
ANDREW BELL PATERSON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, St. Paul.

Gen. McClellan Complimenting Western Troops.

ORDERS FROM BRIG.-GEN. GIBBON.

Headquarters Gibbon's Brigade, Near Sharpsburgh, Md., Oct. 7, 1862.

It is with great gratification that the Brigadier-General Commanding announces to the Nineteenth Indiana the following indorsement upon a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Indiana. His greatest pride will always be to know that such encomiums from such a source are always merited:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 7.

Governor—I would beg leave most respectfully to urge in the strongest terms, that Gen. Gibbon's request may meet with your immediate attention. Glorious as has been the record of Indiana in this war, you will pardon me for saying that the career of the Nineteenth Indiana has been such as to add still higher lustre to the reputation of your State. I have watched this regiment, with its Wisconsin comrades, under the hottest fire and in the most dangerous position, and I am glad to say there is no better regiment in this or any other army. I ask of you, as an official and personal favor, that you will take the most prompt means to fill the ranks of this noble regiment. Very respectfully, GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

His Excellency, Gov. Morton, Indianapolis.

Headquarters Gibbon's Brigade, Sharpsburgh, Md., Oct. 7, 1862.

Special Order, No. —.—It is with great satisfaction that the Brigadier-General Commanding announces to the Wisconsin troops the following indorsement upon a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Wisconsin. His greatest pride will always be to know that such encomiums from such a source are always merited:

"I beg to add to this indorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin regiments in Gen. Gibbon's Brigade. I have seen them under fire, acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their State. They are equal to the best troops in any army of the world.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon.

J. P. Wood, Captain and A. A. G.

The three regiments are the Sixth, Seventh and Second, all old troops, that have tramped all over Virginia.

Penalty for Refusing to Serve When Drafted.

Much curiosity is evinced to know the penalties under State and National laws for refusing to serve when drafted.

The draft is enforced under an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, which states, among other things, that "*the President is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations* in cases where State laws are defective as to the enrollment or execution of the draft."

An Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in 1822, (65th section, April 2,) uses the following language:

"Each and every * * * private of the militia who shall have neglected or refused to serve when called into active service, in pursuance of any order or requisition of the President of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties defined in the Act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1795, or any other acts that may thereafter be passed."

On reference to the Act of Congress referred to, it will be found to embrace the following penalties:

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, * * * shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a Court-martial; * * * and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned, by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every $5 of such fine."

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, that those who disobey the requisition are not employed in the service so as to be liable to the articles of war, but that they are liable to be tried by a Court Martial, under the above act. Such Court Martial must be constituted under the authority of the United States.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars; or year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The memorable battle-field of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, has been made further memorable by another battle and another victory of the National arms. Gen. CURTIS telegraphs from St. Louis to Gen. HALLECK, that Gen. SCHOFIELD, finding the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. BLUNT with one division westward, and himself moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces. Gen. BLUNT, after a hard night's march, attacked a rebel force from five to seven thousand strong, on the morning of the 22d, at Maysville, and after an engagement lasting an hour, totally routed the enemy, capturing all their artillery, a large number of horses, and a large portion of the transportation and garrison equipments. At last accounts Gen. BLUNT's cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the flying rebels. Meantime Gen. SCHOFIELD pursued the rebels under HINDMAN beyond Huntsville, and coming close upon them, they precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountains. The mission of the Army of the Frontier has thus been gallantly and successfully accomplished.

The indications of a movement along the lines of the Army of the Potomac have probably been taken by the rebels as a hint that it is time to leave. Our correspondent at Harper's Ferry states that their pickets are disappearing from the front, and that they are generally believed to be retreating rapidly southward. It is ascertained that they have evacuated Martinsburgh, after completing the destruction of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

With regard to the delay in making the forward movement, the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says: "We have learnt that the army, which was sufficiently clad for a Summer's campaign on the Peninsula, was not prepared for an Autumn and Winter march in Virginia, and that many were sadly deficient in proper Winter clothing and shoes. These deficiencies, notwithstanding the enormous demands for the new levies, have, by the great exertions of the proper army bureaus, been supplied within a few days. Other requisites equally important are being furnished with all possible dispatch, and soon our army will be not only comfortably clad for a campaign, but thoroughly equipped."

A reconnoissance was yesterday made from Gen. SIGEL's command to Leesburgh, which discovered the fact that the rebel Gen. MUNFORD is there with fifteen hundred men and some artillery. Another reconnoissance to Thoroughfare Gap discovered a small rebel force at New-Baltimore. The enemy is also reported to have two thousand cavalry and some infantry and artillery at Warrenton.

"Agate" writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Danville, Ky., under date of Oct. 21, announcing the cessation of the pursuit of BRAGG, and concludes thus:—"The pursuit of BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH extended only for some twenty miles beyond Crab Orchard. The nice stories we had at Frankfort of the roads having been obstructed with fallen timber, so as to prevent the rebels from escaping before BUELL got up, were all true with a slight modification. The timber was felled *behind* BRAGG, not before him, by his own men and not by the countrymen, and it impeded, not him, but BUELL. As they retreated they seized every axe in the country, and did all in their power to delay pursuit by destroying bridges and felling timber. During the whole retreat the rebels kept out a strong rear guard of cavalry. Our advance guard of cavalry kept up one continual skirmish with them, from hill to hill and wood to wood, through the whole pursuit, and behaved, it is said, admirably."

Regarding the probable movements of the army recently under command of Gen. BUELL, the Louisville *Democrat* of Friday says: "We understand that Gen. BUELL's entire army will fall back to Lebanon, and from that point advance into Tennessee as rapidly as possible, leaving a sufficient guard along the line of the Nashville Railroad to protect important points from guerrillas. From his occupation of Lebanon as headquarters, we presume that it is Gen. BUELL's intention to enter Tennessee at some point east of Nashville, and press upon BRAGG from that direction."

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, of the Mississippi squadron, has addressed a note to the Collector at St. Louis to the following effect: "I have instructed the vessels under my command to permit no vessels to land below Cairo at places unoccupied by Union forces. Any vessels violating this rule will be detained by the police vessels of the squadron. The object of this order is to prevent articles of merchandise, provisions, clothing, arms, &c., from reaching rebel hands. Will you please have the masters of steamboats notified?"

It was rumored in Leavenworth, on Oct. 21, that the indomitable QUANTRELL had made an attack on the contraband regiment at Barnesville, running the members into Missouri, killing some of the officers and taking others prisoners.

Our correspondent at Havana furnishes us with the full particulars of the affair of the British steamer *Blanche*, run ashore recently by the United States steamer *Montgomery* on the coast of Cuba. The commander of the *Blanche* has entered his protest, in which he claims upward of $200,000 damages. There is a prospect that the affair will be made an international one, as between Spain and the United States, the steamer having been destroyed in Spanish waters.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of Havana, we have very full advices from Mexico, fully corroborating the intelligence received by the French war steamer now in this port, and also verifying the reports which have reached France, through private letters, that the Mexicans are making every preparation to repel the French invasion, and especially to prevent the capture of the capital.

Under the direction of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and by a grant permission of the Mayor, one hundred guns were fired in the Park early yesterday afternoon, to celebrate the recent Democratic gains at the West. The ordinance regulating cannon-firing in the City permits it to be done only at a certain point on the Battery—except on the Fourth of July, when the privilege is extended to the City Hall Park—under a penalty of $50 for each discharge. The ordinance, however, has never been much respected. The custom of obtaining the consent of the Mayor to fire cannon in the Park originated during the first year of Mayor WOOD's last term—1860. The notion that the Mayor has any authority to grant such a permission is an erroneous one; in fact, by giving the permission, the Mayor culpates himself.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution by Mr. OTTIWELL, authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to advertise for designs for a monument, to be erected in the City, suitably commemorating the patriotism of the New-Yorkers who fall in the war, was referred. The name of JOHN J. PHELPS, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by nine to six. The County Clerk reported that the terms of 152 Commissioners of Deeds expired this year. With this statement before them the Common Council can regulate the number of these officers in conformity with the law. The legal limit is 300; at present 411 are in office. The resolution from the Councilmen appropriating $100 to procure a testimonial for JOHN MCCAULY, a fireman, for saving three lives at the Mott-street fire, was amended by making the sum $200, and then laid over. The Board adjourned till 2 o'clock on next Tuesday afternoon.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances had a brief sitting, yesterday afternoon, to consider a proposed "ordinance to regulate the sale and storage of rock or earth oils, petroleum and kerosene oils, and naptha and benzine." It provides the privilege of storing unlimited quantities of the volatile or explosive oils in the City, when the standard of evaporation is at and above 140 degrees Farenheit; evaporative below 140 is considered dangerous; and provision is made for the confiscation of these oils vaporising under that grade, unless kept in certain quantities and under very explicit and stringent regulations for safety. Fire-Marshal BAKER was present to address the Committee, and also a gentleman with a gauger that indicated the degree of heat at which evaporation is produced. Mr. BAKER briefly explained the necessity for such an ordinance, and the Committee adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th proximo, when a full hearing is to be given.

A cargo of salt from Trapani was entered at the Boston Custom-house, on Thursday. Its cost at the port of shipment was $750, and to defray the duty on it the importer paid $840 premium on the notes, making the premium alone $90 more than the original cost of the whole cargo. The entire duty was about $3,000 gold or its equivalent. The duty on salt is 18 cents per 100 pounds.

The Toronto *Leader*, which has gained such a wide reputation by its profound views and infallible predictions regarding American affairs, is again attempting to forecast the future, and this time it says: "In addition to the Southern Confederacy, there is every probability that the United States will have the honor of giving birth to another nation. The Republic of the Pacific, embracing the entire coast line from Texas to British Columbia, is pretty sure to take its place among the nations of the New World. When this new Republic will assume a separate existence it would be idle to conjecture, but it is evident that secession views are daily gaining strength in California. With the Federal States, the Southern Confederacy, a Pacific Republic, Mexico and British America, the balance will be sufficiently established, and it will then be desirable to prevent further divisions."

The political canvas in Kansas is apparently becoming altogether too bitter and excited. The Leavenworth *Conservative* states that Hon. M. J. PARROTT, while speaking at Junction City, on Oct. 15, was forcibly interrupted by soldiers whom Gen. LANE sent down from Fort Riley for that purpose. They swore that no man should speak against LANE. Finally Mr. PARROTT was taken to the house of one Mr. MCBRATNEY—the soldiers followed, and rode up and down in front of the house, firing their guns at the house, and swearing that they would take Mr. PARROTT out and hang him. They finally left without doing him any bodily injury.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, the heir to all the vices of the traitorous *News Sheet*, is having its circulation rapidly circumscribed by authority from Washington.

Flour and Wheat were much cheaper on Saturday, yet less active. Corn was somewhat firmer, and in lively request. A moderate business was transacted in Pork, Beef, Bacon, Sugars, Molasses, Fire-Crackers, Iron and Whisky, at previous figures. Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hay, Hops, Hides and Leather were freely purchased. Tallow was plenty and depressed. Wool was less sought after, but was stiffly held. Cotton was dull and heavy. The Freight engagements were restricted.

THE END OF NORTHERN UNITY.—The Richmond papers are jubilant—and they are apt to be so when the cause of the Union has received detriment. They rejoiced over the first battle of Bull Run. There were those among us who rejoiced also. They rejoiced over Ball's Bluff, over the days before Richmond, over the days in Northern Virginia—and the same parties among us rejoiced over them all. Loyal men met their exultant smiles amid the gloomy faces of those who loved their country, and could hardly resist the impulse to smite back the traitorous rejoicing which thus had broken forth from the depths of traitor hearts. And now again the Richmond papers exult, and again we see among us that baleful exultation upon those traitor faces. Both rebels in Richmond and rebel sympathizers here rejoice together. Surely it is not that they think that our cause, the cause of the nation, the cause of freedom, the cause of the Stars and Stripes has advanced and been prosperous.

No. Richmond rejoices that "Northern unity is ended," as says the Richmond *Examiner*. That Northern unity has been a terrible thing for the rebels. It was so unexpected to them. They had counted so thoroughly upon a divided North. This unity of the North, says the *Examiner*, "this fatal fact has caused the death of men by the hundred thousand." Without this united spirit, treason and rebellion would have carried out their plans and Slavery have reigned triumphant over the Continent. Alas! for that unlucky Northern unity which has enabled freedom and order and government to resist the traitorous assault upon them and threatened the traitors not only with the overthrow of their schemes of conquest but with condign punishment for their crimes. No wonder that, as the days went on, and the situation grew more and more hopeless for the rebels, this Northern unity should seem more and more dreadful to them; and no wonder that they should rejoice exceedingly to be able to declare that "Northern unity is dead," and that "this fact is the most favorable feature now apparent of the present situation;" and that "the late political developments in the North have a more serious interest (for rebels) than the military news of the day, important as these are;" that the present state of things is "a necessary preliminary to negotiation" with us; for there was "no hope of peace" as long as this united North existed.

We meet Democrats who tell us—and we firmly believe it, too—that there were many who voted for Democratic candidates in the recent elections who are staunch supporters of the Government, earnest for the war, and determined that the rebellion shall be crushed. We do not envy the feelings of any such when they see how much of hope they have put into the hearts of rebels, how much of comfort, if not of aid, they have given them.

And if there are any men in our State who are thus honestly for the war and against the rebels, but who are seeking to excuse their listening to the voice of party, rather than to that of patriotism, by saying to themselves that the election of SEYMOUR will not help the rebels, let them look at these rejoicings of the rebels over the death of Northern unity, as shown to them by the results of the October elections—and let them beware lest they too, in November, give to rebellion further cause for rejoicing.

A Word for the Union Soldiers.

All other things being equal, those men will fight best who are best fed, best clothed and best armed. It is for this reason that the people of the United States have relied so surely on an early success against the rebels. They knew the latter to be illy prepared to feed large bodies of men in mass; that they had no manufactories for clothing equal to Southern wants, and no arms save what they had taken from the United States in the early seizure of Southern arsenals.

But all expectations of success so far have failed; at least, failed to come up to the eager hopes of the country. The rebels, though hungry oft, and tracking the ground with bloody, unshod feet, and bearing sometimes only the "squirrel gun," do nevertheless perform the work of soldiers in all that relates to dash, valor, endurance, *and victories*.

The obvious conclusion then is, that our facts or philosophy are somewhat at fault in comparing Northern and Southern resources, and drawing the inference of early Northern success by reason of immensely superior physical and mechanical forces. We do not go about very wisely, however, in looking for the flaw in our case. We need not attribute rebel successes to the fact that they eat "green corn" and wear "ragged clothes." Nor need we hope that we shall have a like run of uniform good luck by requiring our brave volunteers to do work under the extreme hardships that rebels are subjected to. The Southern soldier gathers, indeed, a sort of inspiration from his destitute circumstances. He feels that his "Confederacy" would do better by him if it could. But he knows it has no clothing to give him, and no way of making or buying what he needs. And all because of "the cruel policy of the United States," that blockades or fills up the ports of the South, and deprives the Southern people of their commerce. The rebel feels that it is the United States Government that keeps him hungry, naked and away from home; and he fights that Government desperately, because he holds it responsible for his being hungry, ill-clad and unhappy.

But we should make a grand mistake if we attempted to have Union soldiers endure the harships that rebels suffer, with the idea that they would fight the better for it. The loyal volunteer knows he fights for a country that is able to feed and clothe him well—that has access to limitless supplies of provisions and clothing, and possesses the wealth to command all that its soldiers need. If he suffers, therefore, for these necessaries, he knows at once it is because his Government is indifferent or inefficient, or the officers charged with the supply of his wants are dishonest. Instead of being inspired with resentment against the enemy as the cause of his sufferings, the Union soldier, if subjected to needless hardships, will manifest coldness toward his own Government, and indifference to the result of the war, which seems to him to have so little of the popular sympathy, judging, as he judges, by the neglect experienced by the soldiers.

We cannot, therefore, commit a more deplorable error than to make light of the complaints of inadequate clothing, or other needed supplies, that reach us from the army. If these complaints are just, it is a disgrace to the Nation and a treason to its best interests. If they are not just, the greatest injury to the public service is being inflicted by permitting them to be made by correspondents and soldiers writing from the army.

It may do very well to speak of the ragged and shoeless brigades of JACKSON, and praise their noble patience and heroic valor in their destitution. But their case is not the case of the Union soldiers at all. *They* have no Government to back them—only a bankrupt usurpation of rebels. Our soldiers believe they have a Government able and willing to provide well for all their wants. They know the loyal States, the cities, the counties, the people everywhere, are putting all their treasures at the command of the Government for this purpose; and they know there is swindling somewhere, if they do not get their rights.

We fear some departments of our army are horribly mismanaged yet; and that "red tape" is at this time accomplishing more of the work of destruction to loyal hopes than the country is prepared to believe. Let us not delude ourselves with the belief that our soldiers *get* all they need, simply because the country *pays* for all they need.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.—The country is gratified with the news of a new victory on the famous field of Pea Ridge. Gen. SCHOFIELD accomplished a movement, very much like a surprise, against the enemy, encamped on the old battle-ground. Gen. BLUNT was sent to make the attack from one direction; Gen. SCHOFIELD attacked from another. Gen. BLUNT, after "a hard night's march"—whether with or without entire personal comfort is not stated—"came to time," and the enemy was badly beaten, losing all their artillery and considerable quantity of transportation equipments, which it will be hard for the rebels to replace west of the Mississippi. The rebel General, HINDMAN, exhibited the speed of a well-trained courser in running away from SCHOFIELD.

Thus does the war continue to reproduce itself. Manassas has been fought twice, Corinth twice and Pea Ridge twice—a battle for the East, for the Middle and for the Western Departments—and in each case the second battle has followed the fortune of the first.

Letter from Gen. Dix to a Friend in New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22, 1862.

———— ————: My name, I see, is again used in connection with a political office, without my knowledge or consent. I shall remain at my post, doing all I can to sustain the Government in putting down the rebellion; and at a moment when the existence of the nation is hanging by a thread, I cannot leave my duties here to be drawn into any party strife. Neither will I ever assent to any adjustment of the contest with the insurgent States which shall acknowledge their success.

The rebellion began in fraud, dishonor and violence, and must end in submission to the Constitution and the Laws. The secession leaders have put the contest on grounds which would make success on their part indelible disgrace to us.

In my sphere of duty, my intention is to carry on the war without either violence to the Constitution or to the principles of justice and humanity, and to contend to the last to avert a triumph over all that is stable in Government or honorable in political companionship.

My whole course through life has proved my devotion to Democracy and conservative principles. No assurance should be needed that this faith is unchanged. But at a moment like this, unless all parties will rally round the Government in putting down this rebellion, leaving questions among ourselves to be settled when the National honor is vindicated, and our existence as a nation secured, there can be nothing for us in the future but disaster and disgrace.

JOHN A. DIX.

In this signal manner does Gen. DIX rebuke the men who have been trying to use his name for party purposes, at the present juncture. At the beginning of the great rebellion, Gen. DIX sacrificed every partisan feeling and purpose of his life on the altar of his country. He had had success as a party man, and might reasonably have expected as much future reward as any other citizen of the State in the continued pursuit of his party fortunes. But his patriotism was not of that type that could remember party when his country was assailed and put in peril; and no brighter record has any man made than he, since he chose this path of duty. And what is especially notable, so impressive and triumphant has been his example, that all parties have paid an involuntary tribute to it. The Republican, or People's Union Convention, conceding the full measure of patriotic ability and success of Gen. DIX in upholding the Government against traitors, considered, and were well nigh choosing, Gen. DIX as the Union candidate for Governor. At a later day, the Opposition party, feeling what a mistake they had made in nominating HORATIO SEYMOUR, and being already crushed under a sense of coming and overwhelming defeat, thought to escape from their position, by requesting the Unionists to unite with them upon Gen. DIX, so as to have no division in the popular vote. They spoke "too late." But their act shows what virtue and power there is in *true patriotism*, exhibited in the midst of so much selfishness and criminal coldness to the Nation's fate. Let the former Democratic friends of Gen. DIX resolve to follow his example and share in his honorable fame, by sternly refusing any countenance to the malignant partisans that would divide the country in this crisis.

Don Pacifico Abjures Us.

Time presses. Yet a few weeks and the services of WM. CORNELL JEWETT may be forever lost to the United States and to Colorado Territory. Our only hope of averting so direful a calamity lies in the prompt action of the President. WM. CORNELL JEWETT has published a second letter upon American affairs in London. It differs from his first letter in certain particulars of slight importance, but in that great quality of style, which, as BUFFON justly observed, "is the man," the two epistles are identical. Each is JEWETT—pure, perfect and unadulterated. This time, however, JEWETT addresses his remarks, not to the "Governments of Europe," but simply and majestically, in huge capitals, "TO THE EDITOR." What editor? The ideal editor, we presume—the "able editor," in whatever clime, and of whatever hue. JEWETT, let us also observe, no longer dates from "Morley's Hotel." Whether from some difficulty as to the rates of exchange upon bills drawn against Colorado Territory, or from whatever causes, it would appear that JEWETT has left Morley's. Perhaps, he has gone to stay with "the Governments." Nothing more probable, when we consider the solemn decision to which JEWETT is sadly tending in respect of this hapless Republic.

JEWETT dislikes the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. He came abroad originally, however, because the President would not proclaim. Hear him:

"The unproclaimed policy and despotic character of the Administration, with impossibility of a compromise, from the determination of the South to maintain their sole jurisdiction over Slave-rights, and the North their constitutional right to Southern-union loyalty, prompted my independent national European mission, and late published address to European Powers, urging interference to secure an armistice convention, through that an international settlement of the Slave question, and peace."

Well, now the President has proclaimed, and JEWETT is no better pleased, and no more willing to stay at home than before. It is a dreadful thing to be so wise and so impartial as JEWETT is. Such implacable equity of character, such an insatiable thirst for squaring circles, condemn the noble, but unfortunate man, upon whom Heaven has bestowed them, to a perpetual impossibility of agreeing with anybody. There must ever be moments in which JEWETT finds it hard to agree with himself. Read his candid but bewildering statement of the condition of mind to which the Proclamation of Sept. 22 has reduced him:

"The now-settled slave policy prolonging the war, increasing bitter feeling South, inviting revolution through a just under-current sentiment North against said policy, is an additional all-powerful motive for European action.

Far more to be desired than the, at present, illiberal, unjust despotism of the Government, the conservative, sensible MCCLELLAN as dictator, with a view to reconstruction. My sympathies are with the South, who represent, in refinement, education, hospitality, aristocracy of sentiment, the dignity of our National structure; yet, I oppose them in seeking independence through a violation of the Constitution. I favor universal freedom; yet, to be consistent and just as a citizen, must likewise oppose a proclamation in violation of the oath of office of the President, compelling him to sustain the Institution of Slavery, and to say that I am not bound to sustain the Administration under violations of the Constitution."

It is hard to follow JEWETT in all these difficulties—as, for instance, to see precisely how the President's Proclamation can "compel him to sustain the Institution of Slavery"—and still more hard is it to understand why the same Proclamation should compel Mr. LINCOLN to "say that JEWETT is not bound to sustain the Administration under violations of the Constitution." If the proclamation really puts such stress upon the President—again—why should JEWETT object to it? The "thing is too high for us"—it passes our limited comprehension. But that it troubles JEWETT terribly his closing paragraph too obviously reveals:

"This policy of the war unrebuked, without a people's Convention, with the 1st of January, 1863, the American people cease as a nation, the now-contented slave, and freeman worse than slaves amid revolution, and governments outside of the model one left as a legacy by the immortal WASHINGTON. I then renounce all allegiance, connecting my destiny with either the Government of England, France or Italy, guaranteeing the freedom of our Constitution under monarchs. WM. CORNELL JEWETT,

Colorado Territory, United States of America."

Will the President attend to this, and recall that little remark of his about emancipating the negroes at once?

Gracious heavens! are we, for the sake of a few million Africans, to lose "the allegiance of JEWETT?" Are we to give up to "the Governments" of Europe—to France, England or Italy—the "destiny" of this unrivaled diplomatist, this clear and cogent advocate, this lucid expositor of profound National dilemmas? There is but one JEWETT on earth, and neither Colorado Territory nor the United States of America can afford to lose him!

Democratic Decorum.

The Seymourites have set themselves up as the champions not only of *Free Speech* but also of Decorum in Debate. They were unanimously horrified that CASSIUS M. CLAY should say that there would have been less chance of the rebellion if some man like FERNANDO WOOD had been hung. Such a remark shocked them, and they proclaimed far and wide how much they abhorred such things, how dreadful it was that any one should have so unchristian a temper as to make such a speech, and how plainly it was the duty of every man to set his face against those who could be guilty of such an outrage upon Decorum.

We do not propose at this time to discuss their right to such championship, although it would not be difficult to show similar speeches poured from the mouths of Democratic orators in years past, thick as the toads from the mouth of the heroine in the fairy tale. But agreeing with them in their new-found zeal for this decorum of speech, we desire to call their attention to another object against which that zeal might profitably be directed.

The object in question is Mr. C. P. LESLIE, the Seymourite nominee for the Assembly in the Seventh District of Kings County, whose speech at the Seymour meeting in Brooklyn we find reported in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which he wound up by telling his hearers that "they were all asking when were the good times coming? Why," he answered, "not till the Republicans were gone to h—l."

There may be some truth in this remark, though not exactly as he meant it. Undoubtedly, if the order of things was so far reversed as that wrong should be right, that all good things should be put down and the devil reign, then there would be good times for those who sympathize with this bloody rebellion. They would then be friends of the "powers that be," and might be able to carry out that "prominent idea" of the Seymourites, which this same Mr. LESLIE, in this speech, declared that Mr. SEYMOUR had "maintained," to wit: "To see that from now until eternity not a Republican comes into office;" and if our Seymourite friends accept this version of Mr. LESLIE's remark, we don't know that we should feel like finding fault with or disclaiming it. But otherwise we think it clearly comes within the rules which they declared in the case of Mr. CLAY. And we cannot doubt that it will be sufficient for us to call their attention to this offence, to insure their administering to the offender, who is peculiarly within their jurisdiction, the chastisement which the case calls for.

Serenade to Mrs. Lincoln.

The friends of the President holding official Federal positions in this city, together with the United States naval officers belonging to the Navy-yard, tendered Mrs. LINCOLN the compliment of a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 10 o'clock last evening. The Navy-yard Band, comprising twenty-eight pieces, JAS. MALE, leader, was engaged for the occasion. Fully three thousand persons had assembled in front of the hotel, awaiting the commencement of the exercises, and the balcony and front parlor were filled with ladies and gentlemen. Precisely at 10 o'clock the band struck up the National airs, after which Hon. Mr. LOWE, of California, introduced Col. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: I am instructed by the honored consort of the President of the United States, to whom this tribute of respect is paid, to tender you her thanks in the name of herself and her husband, for whom she feels a part of this honor is intended. The honors of office are ever accompanied by cares and responsibilities, commensurate with the dignity of official position. Although the office of Chief Magistrate is the highest in the land, still it is full of responsibility, and at this peculiar juncture of affairs is surrounded with extraordinary cares and troubles. He, if any man in our country, can fully realize the sentiment of the poet:

"'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay loud-mouth'd welcome as we near our home."

I know you will all unite with me in saying, "Long live the Government of the United States; long live our honored President and his amiable consort!" I sincerely hope that the general confidence of the people will follow them into their retirement and home, full of years and honors, and that their memories will ever be cherished by a grateful people. [Tremendous cheers.]

Hon. Mr. LOWE then introduced Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, remarking that a mere look at the hero of Fort Sumter was sufficient to fill any loyal heart with patriotism. The General bowed his thanks to the assemblage, and withdrew.

The band having played a musical selection, cheers were given for President LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. ANDERSON, and Mrs. LINCOLN. Some one in the crowd proposed three cheers for SEYMOUR, but he was allowed to "go it alone," almost, there being but few who desired to turn the compliment of the serenade into political clap-trap. An ardent Union man, however, offset this manoeuvre by proposing "Three cheers for Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, the next Governor of the State of New-York," which met with a hearty response from the crowd.

Gen. ANDERSON then taking Mrs. LINCOLN by the [illegible] The band having concluded the [illegible] about 10½ o'clock, the large audience dispersed.

The following were the selections comprising the serenade, all of which elicited great applause:

Pot Pourri of National Airs.
Symphony in D flat, from the [illegible].
Duett from "Il Trovatore."
[illegible]
Finale—"Lucia de Lammermoor."
"Yankee Doodle."

A number of distinguished visitors were present and paid their respects to Mrs. LINCOLN in the front parlor. Among those who called on her yesterday were Archbishop HUGHES, Gen. [illegible] and [illegible] STEWART, Esq.

THE COST OF WAR.

The Material Consumed in War—Details from the Campaign in the Crimea.

Of all the pursuits in which men engage, war is emphatically a game of destruction. To consume is the business of armies. How exhaustive it is of human life all have considered, but it needs the startling figures which remain in the documents of the War Departments, when peace has returned, to enable one to comprehend to what extent war absorbs the products of peaceful industries, and uses the labor of those who never see the field.

The war in the Crimea, in point of the number of combatants engaged, or in point of outfits and exhaustion of supplies, was on a scale far inferior to the great contest now going on in this country. Nevertheless, it will be instructive to contemplate the aggregates of men and material which were spent upon that contest, which for two years enchained the attention of the world. We propose to give, from the records of the French War Department, some statements of the military preparations made by that nation for the reduction of Sebastopol. The details which follow, the reader will understand as referring solely to the French *land* armaments in that war, and entirely independent of the operations of the allied nations of England, Sardinia and Turkey.

The payments from the French exchequer, on account of active operations in the field in the Crimea, embrace the period between the 1st of April, 1854, and the 1st of July, 1856, in which period there were forwarded to the Crimea in cash, 285,646,160 francs, (say $57,000,000;) in men, 309,268 of all services; in horses, 41,974; and in material and stores, amounts an idea of which will be gathered from the subjoined statements:

Of ordnance, the French furnished a siege park; of army guns, six hundred and forty-four pieces, including three hundred and sixty-five mortars, of which one hundred and twenty were of the calibre of thirteen inches. The French fleet lent to the siege park six hundred and five guns, of calibres from eighty to thirty-pounders. The French also employed one hundred and forty Turkish guns of various calibres.

The projectiles for the siege guns numbered 1,159,320, of which 168,300 were thirteen-inch shells. Of fixed ammunition for the same, there were 50,840 rounds, and of gunpowder in barrels, 5,442,800 pounds.

The gun-carriages, wagons and carts of the siege train numbered exactly 1,600.

The field artillery consisted of 240 12-pounder howitzers, for which, together with their caissons, battery-wagons, traveling forges, &c., there were provided 1,163 carriages.

For what was called the field park, which consisted of forty-one 12-pounder guns, there were provided 1,325 carrages of all sorts, 219,986 rounds of 12-pounder ammunition and 41,896,868 infantry cartridges.

Again, under the head of field artillery, there were set down 45,700 rounds of ammunition, and of infantry cartridges with spherical balls, 2,527,900 rounds, and with elongated balls, 1,[illegible] rounds.

This ammunition gave a supply of over eleven hundred rounds to each field piece, while of infantry cartridges the supply was 547 rounds to a man, besides the sixty rounds taken by each soldier on embarkation.

Thus, the artillery material at the service of the French army in the Crimea comprised:

Guns of all calibres	1,676
Gun carriages	2,036
Wagons	2,740
Projectiles	2,120,000
Pounds of powder	5,800,000

This formidable array of ordnance was found inadequate for the purpose, and three supplementary trains were forwarded, embracing 254 pieces, with 1,500 to 2,000 rounds of ammunition to each. But these were not enough for Sebastopol. The Emperor ordered an additional train of 60 mortars, to bombard the place incessantly, and give the Russians no peace night or day. Part of these arrived in time to be placed in battery during the siege.

For the subsistence of the army there were forwarded by France nearly a thousand millions of pounds of food, made up of biscuit, flour, dry vegetables, pressed vegetables, rice, salt, sugar, coffee, salt pork, salt beef, preserved beef, hogs' lard, beef cattle, hay, oats and barley, wine, brandy and rum. That there might be fuel to cook the food, there were sent out, of firewood four millions of pounds, and of coals thirty-four millions of pounds. The sugar was white or loaf sugar, and there were six millions seventy-eight thousand pounds of it. Of wine there were forwarded three millions eighty thousand gallons, while the brandy and rum amounted to but three hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred gallons.

A million of bags were sent, to contain this food and for other purposes.

These subsistence supplies, which were independent of those purchased by the army authorities in the region of the Black Sea, made up eighteen hundred full cargoes of vessels, of which 460 cargoes were from France, 566 from Algeria, four from Spain, 77 from England, (where France bought beef, coals and barley,) 600 from Italy, and 88 from Egypt and Syria.

Of clothing, some five millions of articles were sent out, among which were 371,757 blankets, 354,527 shirts, 601,882 flannel belts, 238,597 pairs of wooden shoes, and 409,162 pairs of woolen stockings, 215,000 pairs of woolen gloves, and 231,290 cloaks with capes and hoods.

Of hospital stores and supplies there was forwarded by France an amount equal to six thousand four hundred and thirty tons measurement. Among them were four hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds of linen dressings, seventy thousand pounds of rolled bandages, one hundred and eight thousand pounds of lint, seventeen thousand pounds of concentrated milk, twenty-seven thousand bedsteads, and one hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred pounds of prepared material for soup. About a third of the hospital material and supplies were returned to France.

The engineering materials, intrenching tools, wheelbarrows, bags for sand, lumber for huts, temporary hospitals, etc., forwarded from France, weighed over thirty millions of pounds, of which about one-sixth was brought back to France at the conclusion of the war. Among the items in this aggregate were eighty thousand handles for axes, picks, etc., a pile-driver, ten fire-engines, five wooden ventilators, four capstans, a hand-ram, twenty-three thousand pounds of bar iron, and nine hundred and twenty thousand bags for sand, which weighed (the bags, not the sand) five hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds. There was use for such material. The besiegers of Sebastopol dug fifty miles of trenches, of bags of sand used a million, and of the wicker-baskets filled with earth, called

...eighty thousand, and sixty thousand bundles of fagots. These fifty miles of trenches were cut most of the way in rock, which had to be blasted by means of powder. As the French sent out but 300,000 pounds of blasting powder proper, the trenches must have been blown out by English powder, unless, indeed, the French heap of gunpowder in barrels, which we have seen amounted to eight millions of pounds was drawn upon. These trenches were the offensive works of the Allies. But they also prepared, to defend their immense material from attacks of the enemy, elaborate defensive works stretching on the right wing five miles, the famous "lines of Kamiesch," and nearly as far on the left, either end resting on the sea. The lines consisted *of a parapet, with a ditch cut in the rock—all* about Sebastopol the ground is bare rock—and flanked by eight heavy redoubts. The Russians, on their part, were active in the business of rock excavation. While the allies were digging and blasting above ground, they were busy in the rock below. The subterranean defence, as it was discovered after the place was taken, comprised 4,600 yards, nearly four miles, of mining galleries, cut in the rock in several tiers, the lowest of which was more than fifty feet below the surface.

The 3,740 wagons heretofore mentioned in connection with artillery were not all. Although war is emphatically a business of the feet, (as our rebel enemy demonstrates to our disadvantage,) yet it goes much on wheels. There were sent out at the outset, beside those mentioned above, 2,312 wagons and carts. These did not suffice, and 1,600 more were made or bought in Turkey. Companies of workmen attached to the park of reserve of the military trains were raised successively, as they were required, and amounted at the end of the war to nineteen companies, having a strength of 2,728 drivers, 11,346 draft animals, and 2,448 vehicles of all sorts. This establishment was under the direction at first of a captain, afterward of a major of the Park Staff. Nobody thought of putting a brigadier-general at the head of it.

The transport service, for the army alone, of men, horses and stores, was effected by 132 vessels of the French navy, eight war vessels, and *40 merchant vessels borrowed from England, and* 66 steamers and 1,196 sailing vessels chartered by the French War Department. Besides these, the Intendant-General in the Crimea, and the Military Intendant at Constantinople, chartered, for victualing the army, a great number of vessels, which were employed exclusively in carrying to the Crimea the provisions and forage purchased on the shores of the Black Sea, and in Turkey. These had nothing to do in connection with the transportation of the 606,351 tons of stores forwarded by the French War Department. In addition to this, the steamers of the passenger line from France to the East—"*Messageries Impériales*"—carried foot troops and supplies at the rate of two trips per week. The other vessels enumerated made many trips; for instance, the 132 vessels supplied from the French navy made 905 trips.

Of the 309,268 men embarked from France, there returned 227,135. The total number of deaths reported was 67,056. The missing and prisoners, less 792 exchanged, amounted to 1,731. There were lost by the wreck of a vessel, 392—leaving a difference not accounted for, 12,904 men.

From these details the reader may form an idea of the stores and material which have been and will be supplied by our Government in the war now waged on their part with nearly a million of men.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

European Affairs—The President's Proclamation—Recognition Announced by Mr. Gladstone—The Lower Classes in England—Need of Northern Unity—The English Having Constitutional Scruples—New Tenderness to the North—The Course Determined Upon—How to Meet It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

America is, as you may well suppose, the great subject in Europe. The amnesty to Garibaldi has ended the sympathy for him, and whatever the Emperor may think proper to do at Rome or Naples, England must submit to, for the best of reasons. Troops are constantly going from Marseilles and Toulon to Rome. Their final destination is believed to be Southern Italy—but little is said about it, because nothing can be done.

The event of the week has been the reception of President Lincoln's Proclamation declaring that Slavery shall be abolished in States continuing in rebellion on next New-Year's. If the President or his advisers hoped that such a proclamation would find European sympathy or laudation, except to a very limited extent, they will be wofully disappointed. It has satisfied nobody, while it is criticised by the majority with great severity. "He plays his last card," they say; "he has fired the last arrow in his quiver. He abolishes Slavery where he has no power over it, but protects it everywhere else. Unable to beat the South in a fair field, he invokes the aid of the savage negroes, and wishes to excite an insurrection, like that of St. Domingo, where he cannot conquer with his troops." They call him a new Nana Sahib, and pour out unmeasured abuse upon the President for doing precisely what their own Governors attempted to do in the War of the Revolution. It is a great mistake to suppose England wishes immediate or violent emancipation.

Recognition is now only a question of time. Nine-tenths of the governing people of England are in favor of it. It has been this week announced by Mr. Gladstone as a fixed and inevitable fact. He declared at Newcastle that Jefferson Davis and the men around him had created a nation, and this announcement is accepted by the whole Press, so far as I have seen, as the forerunner of a formal recognition. It is probable that this more than feeler has been thrown out in consequence of some demand from across the channel. The British Government, finding the thing resolved upon, wish to have the credit of independence and spontaneity in its action. Hence the speeches of Cabinet ministers and Government members of Parliament everywhere point to this result. The recent military successes of the South have had their natural effect. The feeling in favor of the Confederacy, with the higher classes, is almost one of unanimity. What the lower classes think or feel is a matter of the smallest possible consequence. There seems to be even a kind of pride and satisfaction in defeating their wishes.

For example, there was a Parliamentary election the other day, at Stoke-Upon-Trent. There were three candidates, a popular Liberal, a gentlemanly Tory, and a clever Government candidate. The members spoke from the hustings. Thousands cheered the Liberal candidate. The others could scarcely get a hearing. A show of hands was called, and the Liberal got nine-tenths of the votes. Then came the poll. The Tory and Government candidate divided about a thousand votes pretty equally between them, and the Liberal, who was the choice of certainly four-fifths of the people, got thirty votes.

With European recognition, and constant efforts, open or covert, to aid the South, the Government at Washington will need all the unity and efficiency contemplated in recent proclamations. It will require a million of men and proportional supplies. Martial law over the entire North is a national necessity. If the Governors of the Northern States make but a fractious spirit, the Provost-Marshals, it is presumed, will have the power to keep them in order. If State Legislatures should undertake to interfere with the action of the General Government, necessary to the prosecution of the war, they will come under the action of martial law, and if the action of any political party shall threaten to change or paralyze the movements of the Government, it will doubtless be competent for the Provost-Marshal in any State to suspend political meetings and postpone elections. If the Constitution of the United States is to be construed according to the necessities of a civil war of vast proportions, the Constitutions of individual States cannot be allowed to stand in the way of its vigorous prosecution.

Englishmen are in great trouble at the illegality and *unconstitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln.* They have a great tenderness for the Constitution and the laws, and feel very badly that the Northern people, while conquering the South, should lose their *own liberties.* They tell us that the President cannot do this and that—that his proclamations are only waste paper. They appear to have very little idea of what the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States can do. A man of firm and resolute will, with a million of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be amended when necessary, suspended, or laid aside altogether, and that it is no longer a question in America what this or that constitution authorizes, but what is necessary to be done to make of thirty-four States and a vast territory, one nation. The English are very determined that there shall be two or more. They cannot see the possibility of a restoration of the Union; and if they are obliged to admit the energy, courage and gallantry of the Northern troops, they exalt to the skies the heroism of the Southerners, and the generalship of their leaders.

If I could have any doubt of the settled intention to recognize, formally, the independence of the Confederacy, it would be removed by the manner in which Mr. Gladstone speaks of the North. He is so wonderfully tender of its feelings that there is no doubt that he has determined to do something irritating. The *Times* takes a similar tone:

"You have done well. No nation could have acted with more energy and courage. It was quite natural that you should fight to preserve the Union. We were just as foolish in 1776. But the fortune of war *is against you now, as it was then against us.* We *sympathize with you—we really pity you; but it can't* be helped. What must be, must be. We had to let you go, after a hard fight; and now you must let the South go, in the same way. We were not the first to acknowledge your independence, and you will not be the first to acknowledge that of the Confederate States. Nobody expects it of you. No country ever does that—but we came to it at last, and so must you, just as we all learn to submit to the inevitable. What can't be cured must be endured. You have had no such experience—we have. It was a bitter pill you made us swallow, and now you take your turn, as every country has to, sooner or later. Of course we must recognize this new nation, and receive it into the great brotherhood. It will hurt your feelings, no doubt; but you will submit with a good grace. Don't be offended. We have really put it off as long as we could. We respect your feelings, but this sort of thing can't go on always, you know, and you will feel better when it is over."

This is the matter of speeches and leaders, and these are almost the very words England is now using to America. England does not want war—she does want cotton. The stock of goods is going; pauperism is increasing. A good deal of Surats is coming to Liverpool, but the spinners don't like it. Recognition may perhaps be postponed a little by a threat of war, but it will only be postponed. The course determined on is this: The recognition will be softened as much as possible; it will be the entering wedge. Then will begin the game of diplomacy. You will be urged to end the war. The Southern Ambassadors will meet yours, on equal terms, at the Courts of the Great Powers. The pressure everywhere will be for peace. "Why," it will be asked, "do you persist in making war upon a nation which we have recognized? Why not settle this bloody and useless contest?" Then will come proffers of mediation, and then an armed intervention. The whole game is prepared, and the first move was the speech of Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle. It is the beginning of the end. The South is made to protest against a barren recognition. Barren! Recognition is not barren. It will bring every consequence I have pointed out to you. Recognition is better to the South than fleets and armies. If you permit of recognition, you may as well make peace. Mr. Seward saw and felt instinctively what it would be, when he declared that his Government would consider it equal to a declaration of war.

I see no way but for President Lincoln to place himself at the head of a million of men and renew that declaration. Then he may conquer treason at the North and rebellion at the South. It will cost some thousands of lives, no doubt, and some millions of money, but if this is not done, what can be said of all the lives already sacrificed and all the millions spent and wasted? If the war is not to be fought to its conclusion—if its objects are not to be obtained—why was it ever begun? An unjust, even an inexpedient war, should never be commenced; but a just war should never be ended until its object be accomplished. To stop now would be to acknowledge that it was wrong in the beginning. I see no prospect of such an acknowledgment, and I believe that at least one more year will be required before the vast machinery, which the Government now invokes, can do its work. One year more, there is good reason to hope, will end the great struggle if no foreign intervention is used to bring it to a more speedy termination.

MONADNOCK.

The McKinstry Court-Martial.

The following are extracts from the testimony given by one Mr. Fox, in the McKinstry Court-Martial, now in progress in St. Louis:

Q. Are you personally acquainted with the President of the United States? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with him? A. For nearly ten years.

Q. Are you acquainted with his handwriting? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Do you know James L. Lamb, of Springfield, Illinois? A. I do, Sir.

Q. Did not James L. Lamb, of Springfield, accompany you at one time to Maj. McKinstry's office? A. *I met Mr. Lamb at Maj. McKinstry's office; I did not* go with him there.

Q. On that occasion did not one or both of you present to Maj. McKinstry two letters, one from the President of the United States and one from the Secretary of War? A. Not on that occasion, sir.

Q. Did you or Mr. Lamb at any time present such letters? A. Mr. Lamb told me he presented such letters.

Q. Were you not present on the occasion when those letters were presented? A. No, sir, I was not. I will state, however, I carried such letters from Mr. Lamb to Maj. McKinstry.

Q. Are not those letters now shown to you, and marked "A" and "B," the same presented on the occasion referred to? A. They are.

Maj. McKinstry here asked the Judge Advocate to read the letters referred to.

The Judge Advocate read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1861.

J. McKinstry, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster, St. Louis:

Permit me to introduce James L. Lamb, Esq., of Springfield, Ill.

I have known Mr. Lamb for a great many years. His reputation for integrity and ability to carry out his engagements are both unquestioned, and I shall be pleased, if consistent with the public good, that you will make purchases of him of any army supplies needed in your Department.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

J. McKinstry, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster, St. Louis:

SIR: The bearer of this, James L. Lamb, Esq., of Springfield, Illinois, is the personal friend of the President as well as my own. He is a gentleman of integrity and business capacity, and any engagement entered into will, no doubt, be faithfully carried out. As Illinois is bearing her burden of the war, both in men and means, it is the desire of the Administration that the citizens of that State should have a fair share of the Government patronage dispensed in your department. If you can do anything for Mr. Lamb, in purchasing supplies, you will oblige, provided he will make his prices suit you.

Your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Q. Did you, some time in 1861, make an arrangement with Lamb and others to supply the army with goods? A. I made arrangements with Mr. Lamb.

The Judge-Advocate here objected to the letters becoming a part of the record, on the ground that they had no reference to any party who was connected with any of the transactions covered by the charges and specifications before the Court.

Major McKinstry said he offered these letters to justify the course pursued by the accused in buying horses and other supplies for the army from Illinoisans, without first advertising for proposals; and, further, to show that the President of the United States and the Secretary of War knew of the course that was adopted by the accused in making his purchases, and that the Secretary of War left the matter of fixing the price to the accused.

[Court cleared. Reopened, and Court decided that the letters should become a part of the record.]

Q. State who the parties were who made such an arrangement. A. It was between Mr. Lamb and myself.

Q. Were not other parties associated with Mr. Lamb and yourself in the contemplated arrangement? A. Yes, Sir; so Mr. Lamb informed me.

Q. Who were they? A. My conversation with Mr. Lamb was of a confidential character, and I do not wish to state it.

The Judge-Advocate objected to witness answering the question, on the ground that it would be hearsay evidence.

Major McKinstry said he would withdraw the question.

The Judge-Advocate said he did not object to the question, and wished to have it remain on the record *as it stood.*

Major McKinstry.—The accused submit that the question the witness is asked to state is not a privileged question, and that it is not for the witness to decide whether or not he will answer it. The evidence sought by the question is to show the position and interest of other witnesses in behalf of the prosecution, who are either named at the foot of the specifications or may be called as witnesses for the prosecution.

[Court cleared; reopened; objection not sustained.] Question repeated.

A. Mr. Eby, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. Young, of Middletown, Pa. They were the parties.

Q. Was it not stated by Mr. Lamb, in your presence, that Mrs. Grimsley was one of the parties? A. No, Sir.

Q. In the course of the interview you and Mr. Lamb had with Major McKinstry, was not Mrs. Grimsley's name introduced by you? A. No, Sir.

Q. Did you not state to Maj. McKinstry that Mrs. Grimsley was to share the profits of your contemplated arrangement? A. I did not state so in words.

Q. What did you state? A. I did not convey anything to him in words on that subject.

Q. Did you convey any meaning by writing or otherwise? A. I did. Now I will explain. Mr. Lamb and myself joined in an application to Maj. McKinstry, as Quartermaster, to supply the Government with a large amount of goods. After we had perfected our application, we were discussing the probable amount of profit we would make on the contract, if we got it from Maj. McKinstry. After that we were talking over the gossip of the town, and this person's name was mentioned by me, and I proposed to Mr. Lamb to join him in presenting this person a sum of money. One day, while I was at Maj. McKinstry's office, trying to get a contract, (for Mr. Lamb committed to me the obtaining of the contract,) Maj. McKinstry said to me, "Before I give that order or contract, I want to know who are all the *parties interested.*" I wrote upon a slip of paper all the parties interested, and handed it to him. I also went to Mr. Lamb and told him what Maj. McKinstry had said to me; and I said to him, "You had better give me all the letters you have." He did. I took *them and showed them to Maj. McKinstry.*

Q.—Was not Mrs. Grimsley's name on that paper? A.—It was; and I want to say, I take the whole responsibility of her name being on that paper; Mr. Lamb knew nothing of it.

Q.—Who were the writers of these letters? A.—The President of the United States, and the Secretary of War, (Mr. Cameron,) and Judge David Davis, of Bloomfield, Ill.

[Here the cross-examination was concluded, and witness obtained leave to go home, with the understanding that he would return on Monday and submit to a renewal of the direct examination.]

Court adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The New People's Party—What it is Composed of—George Francis Train and his Idiosyncracies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Oct. 24, 1862.

The politics of Massachusetts have worn for years a fantastic guise. It is here that "radicals" are most earnest and active; it is here that "old fogies" are most respectable, most decided and most stupid. Sympathy with the rebellion, for instance, in New-York, is to sympathy with the rebellion in Massachusetts as Milton's Satan warring with the angels to the same arch traitor in the dress of an ancient, venerable and conservative toad. The President's Proclamation, as you will see, has been a very Ithuriel's spear to the reptile.

The new People's Party is composed of toads and toadies. The former have hopped lazily out of their various crannies in the rock, and wink their eyes with great wisdom. They are as wide awake as ever—which is not much to say of toads. Of course, they but dimly know what they are about. They are blinded by the light, and would fain make of the whole world a hole in the wall. Moreover, they feel the devil in them, vaguely, as did their prototype in Paradise. Their slimy instinct is enough to tell them which way to jump.

But the toadies are not blinded. They know what they want—office. In years gone by they fawned on the South for it; they have truckled to the Know-Nothings for it; they flatter the Irish for it. Just now, it is their game to affect disinterested patriotism, and, pointing to the antediluvian *[illegible]* of the new party, they cry "Behold our leaders! No new laurels do they desire! They do not seek office!" To which common sense replies: "Wo to a party whose best men will not accept office, for that party will be betrayed to the toadies."

The new party has not yet indicated whom it could have in the place of Charles Sumner. Gen. Devens, its candidate for Governor, has been a Republican, and is known for his eminent respectability and his honorable wound.

"There aint no kin' o' quality in candidates, it's said,
So useful as a wooden leg—except a wooden head!
* * * * *
Ef, wile you're 'lectioneerin' round, some curus chaps should beg
To know my views o' State affairs, jest answer wooden leg."

Now the People's Party have committed one grand mistake, and suffered one grand misfortune. The mistake was their omitting to strangle Geo. Francis Train, and the misfortune was the issue of the President's Proclamation.

Train is acknowledged to be a lunatic. Gone stark crazy on the idea of Progress, he claps the climax by returning to America to work in the harness of conservatism. But the harness suffers, *some.* The other day Train performed in Andover, and was innocently *introduced to the audience by Dr. Samuel Taylor,* the worthy Professor of Classics at the Seminary. What was the dismay of the worthy Professor when Young America addressed himself to the students: "Boys! throw away your Latin and Greek books! Learn something worth learning!" &c., running off into an abuse of Senator Sumner because he understands the dead languages.

The affair in Faneuil Hall has been sufficiently described. Train and the Boston *Post* whine a little about his torn coat and pulled hair, but martyrdom is too distinguished an honor for such as he. The amazed and dismayed respectables who find him on their side may put an end to him, if their wits come to them in time; but the Republicans are only too glad to have him speak on. He generally succeeds in making the audience cheer lustily for Sumner—at which he tears his hair and cries "Treason!" Alas, for toads and toadies! this *enfant terrible* is making the tour of the State, and sure to have a tantrum in those places where respectability is most affected by his allies.

The President's Proclamation came just in the nick of time to spoil the pretty cardhouse of Joel Parker & Co. Their platform was announced: Unconditional support of the President; and under this flag they were going to fight the radicals—the disaffected, conditional-Union, President-forcing radicals—when lo! it becomes unpleasantly clear that the President is a radical. It is indeed a bitter pill. Judge Parker swallows it as follows:

"*We are not going to say anything about it. We may support the President without indorsing everything he does. We are not going to say anything about it. It is not necessary. Nothing is to be done about it for three months—what is the necessity of our saying anything about it? It is not necessary we should think anything about it. But what would we think about it if it did effect something? That is not a supposable case,*" &c., &c.

Twaddle thrice diluted. Some people have to take pills in something watery. To the credit of Boston, be it said, that each clause of the above was followed by "laughter" or "renewed merriment."

The people of Massachusetts—God bless them!—prefer to support the President by electing men who support the President's policy, and dare avow it. They are not to be muzzled by men who, in the face of the grandest event of their age, decline to express any opinion—do not deem it necessary to speak, or do or think "anything about it." Let Judge Parker and his toadies be content. The people will not force them into a position where they will be disturbed by "anything about it." Let them go back to their coffins. The dead are the true conservatives.

But Judge Parker is more than a fool. He avows in private that he is as good an Abolitionist as Sumner—that he is in favor of the Proclamation and of arming the negroes. Are these times when a man of eminence should address the people with lips that belie his own soul? Get thee to the shelf, Judge; thou art an old bottle, and afraid of the new wine.

R. W. R.

THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Pastoral Letter—A Protest from Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont.

From the Church Journal.

Those who were present at the closing religious services of the General Convention on Friday last, could not but have noticed that the venerable procession of the Right Reverend Fathers was not, as on the opening day of the session, headed by the senior Bishop present, the Bishop of Vermont. They could not but have noticed also, that the seat in the crown of the apse *was left vacant for him;* and that he entered the chancel from the Sacristy just after the reading of the Pastoral Letter was concluded by the Bishop of Ohio. It is our duty to explain a circumstance which evidently had some very decided meaning—a meaning that was *intended* to be manifest to all.

At the last General Convention, no Pastoral Letter was issued, owing to difficulties in regard to the Bishop who should draw up the document, and the want of time during the session. The House of Bishops then appointed a committee, however, consisting of the eldest five Bishops, to prepare a Pastoral for the next General Convention. The Bishop of Vermont, as senior and chairman of this committee, of course, drew up the Letter, and on calling together the committee, (consisting, besides himself, of the Bishops of Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan,) the Letter was read to them, and not a word of fault was found, or suggestion of alteration made. On motion of the Bishop of Ohio, it was unanimously resolved to report the Letter to the House as the Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops—it being understood that suggestions of alteration might be made in the House, by any one who felt so disposed. The affair being thus far settled, within a few days the Bishop of Ohio requested the Bishop of Vermont to call the committee together once more. Though no reason was assigned for the request, it was complied with; and, on assembling, the Bishop of Ohio drew forth another *draft of a Pastoral Letter written by himself,* which he proceeded to read, and moved that it be reported to the House also, along with the other, that the House might choose between the two. The Bishop of Vermont, feeling a scruple of delicacy in regard to *a production of his own,* quitted the Chair, and left *the matter to be decided by the other members of the* Committee. The Bishop of Ohio remained, and voted for his own paper. The Bishop of Kentucky throwing his vote with the Bishop of Ohio, the Committee was equally divided, and nothing could be done except to report both letters to the House. When read to the House, the Bishop of Maryland moved that the letter written by the Bishop of Ohio be the Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops; which motion prevailed.

Had this been merely a question of taste, or personal preference, not one of the prelates mentioned would have considered the affair worthy of a second thought; nor should we have said a word about it. But the *real*—and *only*—difference between the two, was, that the Bishop of Ohio's letter was a political manifesto, and the Bishop of Vermont's was not. This was a subject of too deep and vital an importance to be passed over in silence. The Bishop of Vermont therefore drew up and presented in the House, on Thursday evening, the following Protest against the political character of the Pastoral Letter, requesting leave to have it entered on the journals. Leave was refused; and the record was, by vote of the House, so altered as to conceal the fact that any other draft of a Pastoral Letter had been before them for consideration, except that written by the Bishop of Ohio.

The thanks of the Church are due to the Bishop of New-York also, for the manly and thorough advocacy given by him, in the Upper House, to the all-important principle so stoutly contended for by the Bishop of Vermont; a principle which has been the invariable rule of the General Convention, in both Houses, from the adoption of our present Constitution down to the Wednesday and Friday of the past week. Several days in advance of the presentation of the two Pastorals, the Bishop of New-York moved resolutions against incorporating in the pastoral anything of a political nature touching the questions of the day—resolutions which were laid on the table by the House. Nor was the Bishop of New-York the only Bishop thus standing up with the Bishop of Vermont, *for the right,* but there were many others who sat by in silence.

It ought to be added that in the earlier days of the session the conservative tone of the Upper House was very decided, including *all* but five or six members of it. The protracted discussions in the Lower House, the threatening and bullying tone of so large a portion of the public Press, the personal pressure brought to bear from various directions, and the persuasive powers of those letters from members of the Cabinet, (which ought by all means to be published,) emboldened by the few political prelates, and produced the first political Pastoral ever issued by our House of Bishops.

BISHOP HOPKINS' PROTEST.

To the House of Bishops in General Convention assembled:

RIGHT REVEREND BRETHREN: It is with much regret that I find myself obliged to enter my solemn protest against the political aspect of the Pastoral Letter which your venerable body has adopted, and *to withdraw from the final act of its public delivery.* On minor topics of opinion, during my Episcopate of thirty years, I have never departed from my obligation to preserve the unity of this House, to the utmost of my small ability. But this action, in my judgment, involves a fundamental principle in our ecclesiastical position. We stand opposed, in this country, to any union between Church and State. In our individual capacity, as citizens, we are bound by the plain precepts of the inspired Apostle, to bear true allegiance to "the powers that be"—the earthly government under which the Providence of God has placed us. For that, our system sets forth an ample arrangement, in the Homily against rebellion, in the Catechism appointed for the instruction of youth in the Lessons of Scripture, in our Litany, and in the Prayers for the President and Congress, to say nothing of the special supplications set forth for the present national troubles, all uniting in the most positive testimony to the duty of Christian loyalty. But beyond this, I cannot allow that this House of Bishops, assembled in our official relations to the Church of God, has a right to go, by expressing any judgment on the measures of secular government. Under the American Constitution, the State has no right to declare its sentence on the legislation of the Church, so long as we do nothing to impair this duty of loyalty. And, under our Apostolic Constitution, the Church has no right to utter her sentence upon the legislation of the State, so long as it forbears to assail our Christian liberty. Their respective functions are distinct. The Almighty Ruler of the world has committed to the State the wide sphere of temporal interest, and He has committed to the Church the far higher sphere which embraces the interests of eternity. Each has its own allotted orbit, and I cannot comprehend how any reflecting and intelligent man in our communion should desire that those orbits, in the present condition of mankind, should come together. I know, indeed, *that this conjunction was attempted, though in different* forms, by Popery and Puritanism. I know that it exists, to some extent, in the Establishment of England. But I also know that the primitive Church spread her triumphs throughout the earth in total independence of the State, and that all our clergy have been educated to regard the union of Church and State as a mistake and a calamity.

Maintaining this as a fundamental principle of our ecclesiastical position, from which I cannot justify any departure, I proceed to show how the Church has acted with relation to the policy of war, along the main track of her history, even under the disadvantages of her secular connections.

From the period when Christianity became established in the Roman empire, there were many insurrections, and intestine as well as foreign wars, but I can call to mind no instance, in all the Councils, where the justice or injustice of those wars was made a topic of ecclesiastical consideration. In the civil wars of England, which were numerous before the Reformation, I think it will not be found that the Church committed herself, by any formal and united action, either to the one side or to the other. In the great rebellion against Charles I., I am not aware that the Bishops were assembled to set forth any sentence on the political right or wrong involved in the conflict, although it threatened, and, for a season, accomplished their own official downfall. And when the American Colonies revolted, and the Rev. William White became the first Chaplain to the revolutionary Congress, I do not see the slightest movement in our Mother Church to condemn his course, or that of the minister who acted with him. The Bishop of London was the Diocesan of all the clergy in the Colonies, and had the undoubted right to suspend or to depose them, if the act of secular rebellion had been proper ground for ecclesiastical denunciation. But that, in every age, has been regarded as a subject for the action of the State, and I doubt whether an instance can be found, in the whole range of the Church's history, where an Ecclesiastical Court has tried a man for secular rebellion. If the Church of England had held it to be her duty to adopt the principle which this House of Bishops has laid down in the Pastoral Address, the Rev. William White and his colleagues could hardly have been accepted as fit subjects for Episcopal consecration, and the whole character of our ministerial succession would most probably have passed away forever.

It is due to the solemn responsibility under which I present this protest, that I should enforce its positions by the citation of some high authorities.

[The Bishop here quotes Palmer, Field, Bingham, the 20th of the 39 articles, and other high authorities, and then goes on to say:]

These quotations might be greatly multiplied, but they must surely be sufficient to prove the broad distinction between the duty of the State and the office of the Church, at all times, but especially when wars and tumults which demand so large and costly an amount of bloodshed, are concerned. The grand and glorious object of the divine Head of the Church was "not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." And if the voice of His Church is to be lifted up at all, with reference to the avenging sword of earthly government, it would seem to be only when she is prepared to urge, for Christ's sake, the blessed work of peace and conciliation. If she may not, with propriety, do this, under the existing condition of our country, she is at least bound to abstain from any act which would make her a party in the mournful task of slaughter.

On the whole view, therefore, which I have been able to take of this deeply important question, I am constrained, however reluctantly, to stand entirely aloof from the novel movement, which pledges the Church to the State in its merely political administration. To that, as individual citizens, we owe all lawful obedience and support; but here, acting as Bishops *in the Church of Christ,* we have no right to pass beyond the circle of our spiritual functions, nor to express any opinion, *direct or indirect,* upon the *measures of our secular Government. In the world,* we are all ready to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's; in the Church, we must confine ourselves to the higher duty of rendering unto God the things that are God's.

The adoption of any other principle, in my humble judgment, can only lead to strife and confusion. For if we claim the right to applaud the course of our secular Government when it pleases us, we must also claim the right to condemn its measures when they may happen to be unacceptable. And the inevitable result must be that the clergy would have the warrant of our example to discuss every political movement in the House of God, and thus degrade our high and spiritual standing to the temporal uses of party and political excitement.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I yield to no man in my loyalty as a citizen, in my attachment to the Federal Union of the States, or in my deep sorrow that any event should have occurred by which that Union could be endangered or destroyed. But my duty as a citizen is one thing, and my duty as a Bishop is another. By the first I hold a relation to the State, under the laws and the Constitution. By the second, I hold, however unworthy, a high office in the kingdom of Christ, which is not of this world. And, while I maintain a just allegiance to the State, I am bound to maintain the infinitely more solemn and sublime allegiance to my omnipotent Lord and Master in such wise that I may not confound the lines of demarcation which He has placed between them. I claim no influence, however, for my humble judgment over any other mind, and am perfectly aware that I am personally of too little importance to expect it. But I am compelled to act on my own conclusions of duty, knowing as I do that they have been formed on the widest examination in my power, against my personal sympathies and interest and solely from my conviction of their truth. I deny not the same claim to conscientious sincerity on the part of my respected brethren from whom I differ. *I shall withdraw myself from any participation in the* Pastoral Letter, with the kindliest feelings of fraternal affection toward all my colleagues, without exception. And I trust, by the mercy of God, that I shall be allowed to meet them at a future day under *happier circumstances, when we may assemble together* again in a true union of sentiment and action.

JOHN H. HOPKINS, Bishop of Vermont.

NEW-YORK HOUSE OF BISHOPS, Oct. 16, 1862.

The Proposed Meeting of the Governors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Oct. 25.

It is believed here that the New-York *Herald's* statement, that the Governors of the loyal States will assemble at Washington next week to dictate a policy to the Government in reference to army movements, is a canard. Gov. Morton is ignorant of such an arrangement. Govs. Yates and Morton went to Louisville a few days ago, on business connected with the troops of their respective States. Gov. Yates returned to Springfield to-day.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Official majorities of sixty-two out of the sixty-six counties of the State, and the reliable estimated majorities of the four remaining counties, give Slenker, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, 3,535 majority.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held at the Jail in Raymond-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures to obtain an accurate list of the number of men which have been enlisted in Kings County for the war.

Supervisor [illegible] offered a resolution requesting the Police Commissioners to have prepared by the patrolmen a complete list of the names of men and the regiments and companies in which they had enlisted in Brooklyn, from the 2d day of July, 1862, to the present time—said list to be transmitted to Gen. Anthon.

A number of amendments were offered, and finally Supervisor [illegible] offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Bounty Committee, to confer with the Police Commissioners, and, if possible, obtain the services of the Police to ascertain the number of men who have enlisted since the 2d of July, 1862, in the County of Kings, and in the event of their failing to obtain the services of the Police for the purposes named, that then the said Committee notify the Supervisors of each ward and town to have the same prepared, at an expense not to exceed $30 for each ward and town.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

GAS. GAS.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing depot, No. 670 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

DIED.

CUMMING.—At sea, Oct. 4, on board U. S. gunboat *Conemaugh,* EDMUND BACK CUMMING, Captain's Clerk, aged 19 years, son of the late Hon. Thos. W. Cumming, of Brooklyn.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct 23, WILLIAM ROGERS, eldest son of Joseph N. and Hannah M. R. Ely, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 106 Henry-st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HAWKINS.—In Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, of bilious dysentery, CARRIE SWAFFIELD, the beloved daughter of Richard Hawkins, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

HUTCHINSON.—On Friday morning, 24th inst., JAMES HUTCHINSON, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends are invited to his late residence, No. 243 9th-st., whence his remains will be taken to Montreal for interment.

☞ Montreal and Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, HENRY LYTTLETON PHILLIPS, son of James A. and Mary Seguine Phillips, aged 9 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, late the residence of James H. Corwin, Esq., near the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

SCHMIDT.—On Friday, Oct. 24, MARGARETHA SCHMIDT, relict of the late J. H. Schmidt, aged 77 years.

Funeral at 11 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, Oct. 26, from corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, 24th inst., HANNAH VALENTINE, widow of Abraham Valentine, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in the town of Yonkers, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams' Bridge, to meet the 11:15 train from New-York.

WILLIAMS.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 24, JAMES ALFRED, eldest son of Rev. James A. Williams, aged 21 years.

Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Monday, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 5[illegible]—Oct. 25, 1862.

56, 67, 31, 45, 62, 52, 58, 55, 16, 70, 42, 14.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 5[illegible]—Oct. 25, 1862.

75, 29, 30, 21, 19, 34, 50, 69, 44, 24, 10, 76, 62.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 4[illegible]—Oct. 25, 1862.

67, 60, 13, 6, 3, 8, 65, 1, 64, 70, 47, 27.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 3[illegible]—Oct. 25, 1862.

39, 5, 73, 11, 4, 50, 37, 66, 41, 29, 70, 48, 77.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S MILITARY CLOTHING.

Take notice that military uniforms required by officers on the

SPUR OF THE MOMENT,

Can be procured ready-made, for any rank, and at a great reduction on the usual prices at our establishment, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

WANTED.—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, S. M., Box No. 156 Times Office.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
XXIId WARD.
Thirteenth Assembly District.
For Assembly,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Democratic Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. [illegible], 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

UNION INDEPENDENT CLUB OF THE 18TH WARD—Will meet at F. Martin's, corner [illegible]-av. and 19th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at [illegible] o'clock. All those wishing to join are invited to be present. By order,
JAMES BRESLAND, Chairman.
WILLIAM MARTIN, Secretary.
THOS. KERR, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft,* are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 2[illegible], and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claims of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward	No. 49 Beekman-st.
Third Ward	No. [illegible] Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. [illegible] Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Gouverneur-st.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. [illegible] Charles-st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner [illegible]
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, cor. Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	[illegible]
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancy
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	[illegible]
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. [illegible]

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS THREE-[illegible] Regiment, two Captains and three Lieutenants to complete the organization. No person need apply who is not perfectly competent, and must have men or means to procure them. Address immediately, with full particulars, and where an interview may be had, COLON. L., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

DR. MATTUECCI'S CLIMATIC ADJUVANT.

A PULMONIC DISCOVERY
FOR
CONSUMPTION
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A [illegible] preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTUECCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa, who gave it the name of
CLIMATIC ADJUVANT,
or *Climatic Assistant,* [illegible]

It is remarkable what effects have been produced by the medicine in the cure of pulmonary diseases, especially
CONSUMPTION,
and diseases of the *Bronchial Passages* and the *Vocal Cords,* as it exerts a specific influence upon the voice, particularly in those who have lost it wholly or partially.

In *Bronchitis,* both acute and chronic, attended with a dry, hacking cough, and tickling of the throat, it is an instant relief; stimulating the bronchial membrane to an excretion of mucus, thereby moistening the passages and protecting them from the irritating influence of the air, giving the inflamed membrane time to recover its healthy tone and vigor.

In *Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Diphtheria and Croup,* it possesses the same [illegible] in preventing and curing, and is adapted to all classes, conditions and ages.

The following distinguished testimonials will [illegible] introduce the remedy to the American public:

Dr. W. S. Pettigrew, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says: "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, and am perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. McIllman, Galloway, Scotland, said: "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of disease of the lungs."

Dr. Robert J. Ribout, Surgeon, [illegible], says: "[illegible] remedy for tuberculous disease of the lungs. Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. Bohm, Presburgh, Austria, says: "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattuecci, of Pisa, must become a standard remedy in private practice, as well as a family hospital remedy for Consumption and other pulmonary diseases. No medicine to my knowledge combines within itself so many bona fide merits, and is so incomparably valuable to families and invalids."

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
CLOSING-OUT SALE.
A LOT OF REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE.
J. [illegible],
No. 1,117 BROADWAY,
Corner of 25th-st., opposite Madison-park.

POLITICAL FIREWORKS.
TORCHES—BRILLIANT COLORS.
ROMAN CANDLES—BRILLIANT COLORS.
ROCKETS—BRILLIANT COLORS.
FLAGS and LANTERNS.
CONSTANTLY on hand, a good ASSORTMENT for SUPPLYING POLITICAL CLUBS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 68 John-st.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to [illegible] taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
Warranted accurate and durable; a full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by
R. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS—ONE, TWO and three dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, cramp, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that does equal to it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Volunteer Soldiers on the Voyage from New-Orleans to New-York.

[illegible] discharged soldiers engaged passage to come North, of Mr. Frank, of the firm of [illegible], Davis & Schave, corner of New-Levee and [illegible]-street, New-Orleans, on the steamer [illegible]. Forty-five dollars per man was demanded, for which they were promised good fare, and good accommodations. They agreed to these terms, although twenty-five dollars is the proper price for the passage, and good fare, and gave Mr. Frank, as security for the payment of the passage money, their certificates, which were demanded for payment, averaging five months' pay, and mileage, which were payable in New-York, and are now in the hands of Mr. J. B. Gamm, agent for Mr. Frank, at No. 104 Wall-street.

The fare received was wormy pea soup, wormy salt junk, and wormy hard bread, miserable rotten potatoes and very poor "slops," called tea and coffee. The [illegible] had to be eaten on the bare deck, rain or shine.

The sleeping accommodations were on rough, hard boards, in steerage—no bedding.

The accommodations and fare were by no means equal to that received by the sailors in the forecastle, and what was left by the sailors after their meals was [illegible], when it could be got, to the fare actually received by the soldiers.

The understanding with the Captain and agent when the soldiers engaged their passage was, they should be allowed to eat at the second table, and the Captain and agent stated, as further evidence, that the fare would be good, that they would be willing to eat at the same table with the soldiers—the fare should be such as they were themselves willing to eat.

As there was freight stowed near the steerage occupied by the soldiers, the hatches were closed down in stormy weather and the sick soldiers were ordered on deck, where they were obliged to stand through the storm, on one occasion all night, and stood in water running over their ankles. One very sick soldier was taken out when the hatches were closed, and placed in the coal-bin on deck, where the water washed over him; he died in a few hours after his arrival here.

Citizen passengers who engaged passage in the steerage after the soldiers, were allowed to take the bunks occupied by the soldiers, paying no more, and even less in some cases, therefor, and at the same time were allowed to eat in the second cabin, and sleep in the same in stormy weather, while the sick soldiers were excluded altogether, and were obliged to shift for themselves, as best they could, on deck.

What can be said of such treatment to sick soldiers, under such circumstances?

The following is a list of some of the names subscribed by the soldiers who received the treatment as above:

(Signed) George F. Merrel, Co. B, 14th Maine.
Corp. Wm. H. Murray, Co. B, 7th Vt.
Charles Derby, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Michael F. Martin, Co. A, 7th Vermont.
Henry J. Hall, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
James F. McIntire, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
[illegible] Austin, Co. D, 7th Vermont.
Francis McNally, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
[illegible] Draper, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Henry W. Dow, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Henry H. Bell, Co. F, 7th Vermont.
Charles A. Parker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
James Conlin, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
William S. Walker, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
Peter Tosse's mark, X, Co. A, 7th Vt.
George A. Quilty, Co. B, 7th Vermont.
H. Rogerson, cook.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association receive most, if not all, of the soldiers who arrive from New-Orleans. Statements similar to the preceding have repeatedly been made, and soldiers arriving have shown by their condition that they were great sufferers. This statement is made public to ascertain from all parties interested the precise truth, and to have prompt and efficient remedy applied.

CHARLES GOULD, Vice-Chairman,
New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1862.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

The second trotting-match between *Gen. Butler* and *Rockingham* took place on Friday afternoon. Both horses went to sulky, and the race was from the commencement to the end of the fourth heat—when it was too dark to finish the contest—one of the fastest, closest and most exciting races that has ever taken place on the Long Island course; not excepting the best doings of *Flora Temple* or *Patchen*. Previous to the start, $100 to $70 was current in favor of *Butler*, and after the first heat the betting was even. Some delay occurred in scoring on the first heat, which drew from Capt. Kuhns the threat that, if any further delay took place, he and the other judges would leave the stand, and other judges might be selected.

First Heat—An even start was effected—*Butler* making a bad break at the turn, *Rockingham* gaining six lengths at the quarter pole in 35¼; the half mile being done in 1:11, *Butler* gradually reducing the gap to a length near the distance stand, when he was off his feet again, *Rockingham* winning in 2:27.

Second Heat—The start was fair, *Rockingham* passing the quarter pole first by a length in 35¼, and the half mile in 1:12½, with *Butler* lapping him, when, just as he got to the new stand, he broke just long enough to give *Butler* the lead by half a length, in which position the rest of the mile was completed, amidst the most intense excitement—time 2:27¼.

Third Heat—The horses started neck and neck, but *Rockingham* managed to go into the turn by a length in advance, and increased it to five lengths at the quarter pole, in 35¼, and to six lengths on entering the back stretch. The half mile was passed in 1 min. 12 sec., and the space gradually reduced, with *Rockingham* making a slight break on entering the three-quarter turn, and swinging into the home stretch with *Butler* on his quarter, both horses making a tremendous burst of speed down the straight, ending in *Butler* putting himself a length in front at the gate and getting off his feet, *Rockingham* winning the heat by a length, in 2 min. 25¾ sec.

Fourth Heat—*Rockingham* had a neck the advantage in starting, passed the quarter pole in advance by three lengths in 35¾, and the half-mile by six lengths in 1:11¼. This gap was gradually reduced to a length when half way down the home stretch, when *Rockingham* broke, and before he could be steadied *Butler* was half a length in front; and notwithstanding a fine burst of speed in the brush to the score, *Butler* won the heat by a neck, having broke some fifteen yards from the score, and running as he passed it. A long consultation by the judges resulted in their deciding the heat in favor of *Butler*, and that he did not gain by the last break.

The fifth heat was postponed till Saturday, at 3 o'clock, in consequence of its getting too dark after repeated false starts, and the fifteen hundred spectators came away in not the best humor at the unsatisfactory termination. All outside bets are off.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Pleasure-ground Association—Match $1,000—mile heats—best 3 in 5, to harness.

Gen. Butler, named by D. Mace	2	1	2	1
Rockingham, named by S. McLaughlin	1	2	1	2

Time.	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	35¼	1:11	2:27
Second Heat	35¼	1:12½	2:27¼
Third Heat	35¼	1:12	2:25¾
Fourth Heat	35¾	1:11¼	2:27¾

The Draft in this City and Brooklyn.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. ANTHON.

The State Government is apparently making active preparations for the draft. A search has been made of the records in the Department at Albany, to ascertain how many men have been furnished from the different counties of the State, and especially in New-York and Brooklyn; and, as the facts appear, eight to ten thousand men are yet needed to fill up the quotas of this City, and half as many men from Brooklyn.

So frequent and important, however, were the imperfections in the lists, through the negligence of recruiting and mustering officers, that the State authorities have decided to refer the whole matter to Gen. Anthon, and, in addition to his duties as Chief Drafting Commissioner, he now assumes the difficult task of ascertaining from such evidence as he may be able to obtain, how many men are really required under the draft, not only in this City and Brooklyn, but in the Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.

The movement referred to recently as about to be made in order to ascertain the number of men needed, has been commenced. A conference was held yesterday morning by the Committee and Association. The clerks in the Comptroller's office have been set at work to copy the records of payments made at City Hall from Sept. 3, the time of [illegible] means of information invoked. From the mass of figures that will be collected, and by comparison with the official records, the facts will be approximately or precisely determined.

It should be understood, that volunteers are credited to the counties, towns or wards where they may reside at the time of enlistment, rather than to the places where their names are recorded. Thus many in adjoining counties have enlisted in New-York and Brooklyn regiments, but they will not be counted on our quotas if the fact appears, as it should, according to the order, on the enlistment rolls. Many men from this City have also enlisted elsewhere, and should, by the rule, be credited here. But in a greater [illegible]

[illegible] the names of those volunteers who [illegible] which have since applied for and obtained [illegible] will be no difficulty. [illegible] investigation involves much labor and [illegible] there is reason to hope that the truth will be [illegible] and immediately [illegible].

[illegible] at the Institution of the Blind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was my privilege to attend, on Thursday last, a complimentary concert given by Dodworth's celebrated band to the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind. The concert was private, and confined to the pupils and a few select friends. The scene was one of deep interest, involving as it did the exhibition of mutual and sympathetic admiration for the splendid compositions and performances of the most thoroughly finished band in the country on the one part, and the display by the choir and pupils of the institution presenting the very embodiment of musical taste and cultivation on the other. Those who have heard the band perform some of their finest compositions, imbued with the very soul and spirit of their own richest harmonies, can, in imagination, add to the scene, the same band under the additional inspiration of those tender and touching sympathies which these musical children of the night are so much calculated to create.

The compliment paid by this justly celebrated band appeared to be fully appreciated by the pupils, who literally imbibed the harmonies, as though they were inborn elements of their natures. It is not often, in these matter-of-fact days, that we are permitted to witness such an expression of reciprocating sympathies, as was exhibited by these musical celebrities. The genial harmonies of music seemed to have removed the distinction between the seeing and the sightless, and both sets of performers seemed to have commingled the loftier harmonies of their spiritual natures with the symphonies of art and cultivation. Professor Lasar conducted the exercises of the pupils, and their critical accuracy and perfection reflected the highest credit on his system of instruction. Could our army on the Potomac have heard "The Star-spangled Banner" sung by the pupils, with the finished accompaniment of the Band, we think there would be an onward movement somewhere, and soon. It is hoped the Institution will soon give the public the privilege of attending their Wednesday afternoon rehearsals. Such exercises refine and instruct our minds, and elevate our better natures.

SPECTATOR.

Irving Library, United States Hospital, David's Island.

A library has been established upon the island for the use of the invalid soldiers. Contributions of books and magazines are requested. As there are many Germans, and some French and Italians, in the hospital, works in either of these languages will be acceptable. Experience has shown that books of travel, memoirs and histories are quite as desirable as works of fiction, and that philosophical works are valued by many inmates of the hospital, as there are among them minds capable of appreciating the highest literary productions. The hospital is a United States institution. Contributions must be delivered free of charge, and may be sent to

Store of S. B. Underhill, New-Rochelle.
St. John's Schoolhouse, care of Rev. Dr. Carter, Yonkers.
Rev. Mr. Weaver, Fordham.
Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.
Office of William E. Dodge, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-street, New-York.

The undersigned recommend contributions to the library of the United States Hospital on David's Island, their observation of private efforts to supply reading to the patients having, in their opinion, established its utility.

FRED'K PRIME, New-Rochelle.
J. SIMONS, Surgeon U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.
E. LEE JONES, Assistant Surgeon.
ROBERT LOWRY, Chaplain, David's Island.

An Unfortunate Casualty.

A SOLDIER RUN OVER BY THE CARS AT EAST NEWARK.

An unfortunate accident occurred, at East Newark yesterday morning. As the 8 o'clock train for New-York, from the Morris and Essex depôt, was passing that place, a soldier from a troop train which was temporarily detained there, foolishly attempted to cross the track in front of the locomotive. The train was going at the rate of only ten or twelve miles an hour, but the engineer was unable to check its speed until it had struck the unfortunate soldier and thrown him from the track. At first it was feared that he was fatally injured, but a careful examination showed that besides a few bruises he only sustained the fracture of one of his legs. Mr. Jere. Counsellor, the conductor in charge of the Morris and Essex train, with characteristic humanity, did all in his power for the sufferer, and sent him promptly to the Newark Hospital, where he now lies. He blames no one but himself for the unfortunate occurrence.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Fluid Accident.—Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of James McCormick, a boy four years of age, who died from burns received by the accidental fall of a lighted fluid lamp. The deceased, with the mother and another child, were asleep in the cabin of a canal-boat, of the Hudson and Delaware line, when one of the boatmen came in with a lamp. By some mishap it fell to the floor, and almost instantly the entire interior of the cabin was in flames. The mother, in her efforts to save her children, was burned in a shocking manner, and she and her other child are now in the hospital, but no hopes are entertained of their recovery. The deceased was so seriously burned that he survived but a few hours. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Serious Railroad Casualty.—Margaret Gerbel, a girl 7½ years of age, while playing at the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad Company in Thirty-first-street, was run over by a freight train, which was backing into the depôt, and injured so severely that she died soon after being taken home. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to her death by being accidentally run over by the Hudson River Railroad cars, on the 23d of October inst., and that the Company are *censurable* for not having a flag-man stationed at or near the place of this accident." In what way the Company are censurable for a pure accident, did not appear.

Police Changes.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: Resigned to join the army, Isaac F. Wilkins, of the Third Precinct; James Bell, Twenty-fourth; Maurice Conway, Forty-fifth; Chas. H. Videto, Geo. B. De Valle and Sergt. Daniel Jacobs, Forty-fifth; Edward Johnson, Wm. Barwick and Wm. Covert, of the Forty-ninth. John S. Hewson, of the Eighth, and George W. Marshall, of the Forty-first, resigned for other causes. George Sprague was appointed to the Forty-fourth Precinct.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Oct. 24, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 17	194	199	393
Admitted to Oct. 24	44	34	78
Discharged, cured or relieved	42	26	68
Died	3	6	9
Remaining at date	193	201	394

Males, 380; females, 14.

Political Meetings.—On Tuesday afternoon next the Democracy of this City and County will meet and ratify in the Park. Cannon, brass, bunting and gasconading will be the order of the occasion. On Wednesday night the German Democracy intend to hurrah for Seymour and Ben. Wood, at the Cooper Institute.

Death from a Fall.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Moore, aged 40 years, who died from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at house No. 141 Fifth-avenue, while engaged in carrying coal into the cellar. The verdict was accidental death.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 3518, 3528, 3532, 3534, 3536, 3540, 3542, 3544, 3550, 3552, 3554, 3558, 3560, 3564, 3566, 3570, 3574, 3576, 3578, 3580½. *Part III.*—Nos. 1201, 2604, 2518, 2183, 3184, 2972, 3036, 3252, 3462.

Superior Court—Special Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 752, 626, 630, 631, 633, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 672, 674, 676, 680, 682, 684, 686. *Part II.*—Nos. 609, 411, 791, 595, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 867, 871, 873, 875, 879, 881, 883.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

Important Decisions on Appeal—Two Slavers Condemned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. The Bark Sarah.—Nelson, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed by the [illegible] engaged by her owners and master in the Slave-trade, in violation of the acts of Congress. The Court below, after hearing, condemned vessel and cargo. The case is before us on appeal. After a very full examination of it, and of the [illegible] remarks of the respective counsel, we are satisfied with that conclusion. We cannot say that there is any positive or express evidence that the vessel was fitted out to be engaged in this trade, but the circumstantial proofs leave no reasonable doubt in our mind of the fact; and we have had experience enough in cases of this character to know that express evidence or positive proof need not be expected, nor indeed should be required. Our experience also satisfies us that any vessel engaged in an honest trade on the *coast of Africa*, can find no serious difficulty in maintaining its legitimacy when charged to the contrary, and a *prima facie* case presented by the Government.

In such cases persons engaged in the fitting out and navigation of the vessel will be called as witnesses—persons who necessarily know the nature and character of her employment, and whether legitimate or not. Such witnesses when produced afford satisfactory evidence to the Court of the truth of the case, and these are witnesses who are within the knowledge and control of the parties interested in maintaining the defence. Their absence, unless satisfactorily accounted for, bears heavily against it. We are free to say that it does in this case.

Decree below affirmed.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

The United States vs. The Bark Weather Gauge and her Cargo.—Nelson, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to declare the condemnation and forfeiture of the *Weather Gauge* and cargo for having been fitted to be employed in the Slave-trade, in violation of the Acts of Congress of March 22, 1794, and April 20, 1818.

The case may be said to be a close one on the facts, and we have retained it some length of time for consideration, being in doubt whether the proofs fairly maintained the conclusion which the mind could not avoid coming at upon the suspicious nature of some of the facts in the record.

As it respects the arrangements of the interior of the vessel and the character of the cargo, as stated by one of the most experienced and intelligent witnesses, they may as well indicate an intent to enter upon a legal as an illegal voyage; and, if there was nothing else in the case, the decree should be for the claimant. But there are other facts in the record which cannot be overlooked, and which, in our judgment, and after considerable reflection, turn the case against him.

This claimant, John Morris, who bought the vessel and paid $12,000 for her, and sets up that he is owner of the vessel and carrier of the cargo, is a myth. Nobody, for aught that appears in the case, knows him, or even his full name. Woodbury, who, it is said, sold the vessel to him, is not produced. His partner, Schmidt, proves his handwriting to the bill of sale, and the payment of the money. Morris disappears and is not again heard from. Whether any such man ever had existence is more than doubtful. According to the manifest Edward Mitchel was master of the vessel. He is not produced nor have we any account of him. He must have been Morris' master, if he had an existence, and could have given us some information of that individual, as well as of himself.

Antonio Tirero, who purports to have been shipper of the cargo, was produced on the part of the claimants, but does not know Morris or Mitchel, nor does he give us any account of his own connection with the ship or with whom he contracted for the shipment of the cargo.

In our judgment the proof was such on the part of the Government as to throw the *onus* upon the claimant to clear up the mysteries and suspicions strictly surrounding the transaction, and which, if honest, could have been readily cleared up. All the facts unexplained leave a settled conviction that the charge in the libel against the vessel and cargo is true.

Decree below affirmed.

For the Government, District-Attorney Smith; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

The Slaver City of Norfolk—Trial of Horn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 25, 1862.

Before Judge Shipman.

The trial of Albert Horn, charged with fitting out the steamer *City of Norfolk* as a slaver, was continued. The witness Beaufort was still examined, and testified—I never saw Horn on the vessel but once, but was at his office a number of times; Tilton was Captain of the vessel from here; Crawford was mate; I was second mate; Schomberg had general management of fitting her out; he was aboard nearly every day; I went to see Horn once about coal and he asked me when Schomberg had been there; he told me to go and order coal, and I did; I saw Schomberg pay money to the men; 26 or 27 persons left New-York in the vessel; we went to St. Thomas; Tilton left the vessel there, and Crawford took command; Curvelo and Mandillo went in the vessel from New-York; they went ashore at St. Thomas; I was ashore there 12 or 15 times; the vessel was there 12 or 15 days; I saw Curvelo ashore there; I was supposed to be first mate after we left St. Thomas; Flores acted as second mate; we took out six Spaniards from New-York, besides a Spanish steward; at St. Thomas we discharged part of the cargo; kept on board bread, beans, rice, bacon, mackerel, 60 or 70 barrels of bread, 25 or 30 barrels of beans, 25 tierces of rice, 1,500 pounds of bacon, 75 or 100 boxes of herrings, one barrel of palm oil, which was afterwards mixed with the negroes' food; we took on board cargo at St. Thomas; there was no change of crew at St. Thomas; no new persons went from St. Thomas; Tilton and Curvelo stayed in St. Thomas; we went from St. Thomas to Barcelona, in Venezuela; on our way there shooks were put up into casks; we took a few cabin stores there, and some water; from Barcelona we went directly to the coast of Africa, and made land near Cape St. Paul, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860; we hoisted a flag as we ran within two miles of the coast—a private signal; then we ran down the coast a short distance, and a canoe came on board with a man in it; this was in the Bight of Benin; we took on board between 800 and 900 negroes at Whydah; took them as soon as we let go the anchor; remained there from about 8 A. M. till about 5 P. M.; no one went ashore; one passenger came aboard—a Portuguese, I think; the vessel sailed that evening, and came back to Cuba; at Cuba the negroes were landed; after that we got the ship under way and took her out to sea; ran out into 16 or 17 fathoms of water; I told the men to lower the boats and get into them; we stopped the ship; we got into the boats and abandoned the ship; Crawford and Mandillo were aboard and went ashore in one of the boats; the vessel and part of the crew were taken by a Spanish man-of-war; the men were afterward liberated by the Spanish Government, and were sent to Key West; I came in a steamer from Havana to New-York; I called on Horn next day after my arrival; he asked me about the ship, how many negroes we had on board, and how the ship came to be taken; I told him all the particulars, and he said it was a sorry job; he paid me $25 then, and $200 in all; I arrived here about Oct. 15 or 16; a year or so after I came back I was sick in the country; I was in Horn's office a dozen times; went into the country in May; I was informed by note from Mr. Horn's clerk that there was a warrant out for me; I was not at home when the note came; I saw Horn after I came back from the country; I met him on Broadway; he said, "What are you doing here? don't you know you will be arrested?" I said I was going back in the country; he said I had better go, and stay there; I saw him again on my return from the country the second time; he told me he had been arrested, and that I had better clear out, and not stay in New-York; Horn told me, after I came back from Havana, that he had lost a great deal of money by the ship, somewhere about $9,000; he read me a letter from Mandillo; he stated that he had paid the crew who were not taken some small sum of money; Horn stated that Mandillo said he would send me some money through Horn—$600; it was to be paid to Horn's brother, in Havana; Horn said Mandillo said that for the negroes taken to land he had received the money for; about April I went to Horn, and asked him if the money had been sent from Havana, and he said "No;" I went again and he said it had not come, and he did not think I would get it, as the merchants were failing there; he offered to buy my claim, and paid me $200 for it; he asked me to leave the City three or four times; I talked with Capt. Tilton before we left here about fitting out the ship; we were talking about the coast of Africa; he said he thought she would carry so many negroes; I differed from him; we spoke of what she would make if she did carry as many negroes—some $300,000 or $400,000. Nothing was said about Horn's buying the vessel, nor of her being transferred to Crawford; on the voyage out to St. Thomas, I heard of her being sold from Tilton; he did not say what kind of a sale it was to be; at St. Thomas I heard that Curvelo and Mandillo were to purchase her and take title in Crawford's name.

Cross-examined—I was born in Calais; was educated at Hackney, near London; was religiously instructed; I certainly knew the Slave-trade was wrong, but as it was winked at by the world, I did not look at it as a terrible crime; when I first engaged in it I did not think of the morality of it; I think it wrong; Horn never did me any injury, but treated me kindly; I have no motive to injure him; I came here to tell the truth, and mean to do it; before I went for Mr. Horn I knew nothing about fitting up vessels for the Slave-trade; there were some things about her fitting up which might make one think she was going in the trade; I heard at St. Thomas that she might go to Venezuela to carry troops; the negroes were taken on board in the daytime; there were four or five other vessels there; they were men, women and children; they were stowed down below; we had two regular decks; they were better fixed than many white folks and were able to walk about, sit down, or lie down; they seemed much pleased when they got on board; they were helped up the side.

Several others of the crew were called as witnesses. All testified to going to Mr. Horn for their wages when they came back here, and that he told them he had lost enough by the ship, and was not the owner, as she was sold to Crawford; but he was expecting to hear from Havana, and might call again. None of them were paid anything.

The case is still on.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

SLAVE CASES.

The United States vs. The Vessel Weather Gauge.—This was a suit to condemn the *Gauge* to the use of the United States, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. On the trial the vessel was condemned. An appeal was taken, which Judge Nelson now decides, affirming the decree of the Court below.

The slaver *Sarah* was also condemned by the District Court as above. On appeal, the Judge held that the decree was proper, and gave judgment accordingly.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Battery-Enlargement Declared a Nuisance—The Injunction Affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was an appeal from an injunction-order, granted at Special Term by Justice Allen, in February last, and before mentioned in the Times. The action was brought to restrain the defendant from enlarging Pier No. 1 North River, adjoining the Battery.

The General Term, by an opinion of Justice Ingraham, have decided to affirm the order below.

The Court say: The right of the defendant to make such enlargement is claimed under a resolution of the Common Council, passed in 1858, granting permission to the defendant to widen the pier and to extend it to the permanent or exterior line. The right of the Corporation to grant such a permission depends upon their title to the land upon which the pier was to be erected. This claim of title in the Corporation is based on the act of March, 1821, which authorized the Corporation to extend the Battery into the river not exceeding 600 feet. This act vested in the Corporation the title to the soil under the water so to be filled in. If this were all, there would be no question as to the right of the defendant to enlarge the pier, except so far as it might afterwards be restrained by the act of 1857, establishing a new exterior line, and which prohibited the building of piers beyond that line. But the same act which gave the right to fill up to the extent of 600 feet also contained the limitation on the use of the land so to be made out of the water, by limiting the same "for a public walk, and for erecting buildings and works of defence thereon," but without any power to dispose of the same for any other use or purpose whatever, and without any power of selling it, or any part thereof. Any grant or other conveyance of the land for private use therefore is void. It is urged for the defendant that this was only filling a portion of the land under water, which was authorized by the act of 1821. The act of 1860 prohibited the filling beyond the exterior line, and was of itself enough to prevent this obstruction of the river. The injunction was therefore properly granted against erecting the pier, which the Court found to be unauthorized and a nuisance. In the language of the learned Judge, before whom the case was tried, "any encroachment upon a public stream was a purpresture, *i. e.*, the making of that private which ought to be common to many, and an obstruction in a public river is a nuisance, and may be dealt with as such."

Such an erection is a nuisance *per se*, and needs no evidence to prove that as a matter of fact, after the erection of it is shown to be in violation of law.

The judgment was therefore affirmed, with costs.

Commission on Sale of Government Steamers—Verdict for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Thos. B. Stillman vs. Samuel L. Mitchell.—This is the suit to recover $27,000 on the sale of certain steamers. The case has taken three days to try, and has been before mentioned in the Times. The defendant, it will be remembered, was the President of the New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, who sold the vessels *Augusta*, *Alabama* and *Florida* to the Government for $270,000, of which plaintiff claims ten per cent. as commission for negotiating the sale. The defence was that plaintiff had no authority to act in the matter, and that the sale was effected by another party, namely, George D. Morgan, who had been handsomely paid for the work.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $30,887.

Slosson, Schell and Hutchins, for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, the Recorder passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted: Anna Singleton, for grand larceny, State Prison for two years; Wm. Henry, for attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months; Josephine Wilson, for keeping a disorderly house, fined $175. In the case of Adelaide Irwin, convicted of petit larceny from the person, the Recorder, in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, suspended sentence, and informed her that he would give her one more chance to reform her habits. He cautioned her against continuing the associations she had heretofore kept, and told her that if she was hereafter found committing any offence against the law she would be brought up and sentenced under this conviction to the full term allowed by law—five years in the State Prison. The Court also suspended sentence in the case of John O'Conor, who, in a drunken frolic, stole a horse and wagon, and gave the prisoner similar warning and advice.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Parker vs. Parker.—Memoranda for counsel.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Artisan's Bank.—*In the Matter of the Application of Catharine Sweeny et al. for leave to sell.*—Orders granted.

Henry E. Cook vs. Abby Cook.—Marriage adjudged void, and judgment ordered therefor for plaintiff.

Brock vs. Greene et al.—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion, &c.

Leavitt vs. Egerton.—Motion for Receiver granted and reference ordered to appoint Receiver, and take security. Motion for attachment denied.

White vs. Smith et al.—Motion granted and reference ordered to select Receiver and take security.

Schnessel vs. Bemet.—Motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew.

Shaudle vs. Burkhardt.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Belden vs. Bracket.—Order to show cause discharged, and motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Robert Creighton, by his Guardian, &c., vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.—Order granted.

General Birney on General Kearny's Letter.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The following letter from Brig.-Gen. Birney has been handed to us for publication:

Seminary, Va., Oct. 18, 1862.

My Dear Friend: I deeply regret the criminal conduct of "Pet Halstead," in publishing Kearny's letter, when that gallant soldier lies mouldering in the grave, and cannot defend himself. As the senior officer of his division, second in command to him, and my brigade numbering more than one-half of his command, I was on very intimate relations with him, and enjoyed fully his confidence.

He was moody, and under temporary reverses gave way to despondency, and at such moments was inclined, perhaps, too strongly to criticise the conduct of the war. This letter was written at Harrison's Landing, in one of these moods, in strict confidence to an intimate friend, with no thought that it would ever be published to the world and call forth from the *Bulletin*, and the Press generally, such a torrent of denunciation.

Most gallantly did Kearny support Gens. Heintzelman, Keyes and McClellan. At Williamsburgh his "fighting division" arrived in good time, and made its mark, while at Fair Oaks, Glendale and Malvern Hill, the rebels had cause to remember the "one-armed devil," as they called our ubiquitous General. In neither of these battles was his "fighting division" repulsed, but held the field. Generals superior to him, in all official reports, mention his gallantry and efficiency. At Harrison's Landing, Kearny first read Pope's letters and programme, and they suited admirably his impetuous nature, and in his fear of being left inactive, he asked to be sent to Pope; but he did full justice to Gen. McClellan, and exacted from his command the most implicit obedience to the orders of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac, and certainly the high reputation of our gallant and distinguished Heintzelman did not suffer from having in his corps Kearny's division. When the division joined Pope's army, he bent his whole head and heart to aid that General in checking the advance of a vastly superior enemy, and some of us think that Pope did nearly all that could have been expected of his small army. Certainly Kearny and his "fighting division," as he fondly termed it, were not undistinguished. On Friday, at Bull Run, holding the right, this division drove the enemy from its position, with heavy slaughter, leaving one thousand of its own dead and wounded, and holding his position all day and next day. During the retreat and disgraceful conduct of some other troops, the division under Kearny remained in the field until 10 o'clock at night, with the enemy in rear, front and on the right, and then retired in good order. Chantilly wound up the glorious history of this division, and saved a long train of artillery, ordnance and wounded from being intercepted, and the army from being pierced and separated. The extract which you send me says: "He did get with Pope, and Pope led his 'fighting division' to defeat, and himself to death." Kearny's division has, fortunately for its fame, never been defeated. At Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Bull Run and Chantilly, this division held the position assigned to it, repulsed the enemy, and gave Kearny greener laurels than ever graced his brow.

Notwithstanding his caprice and impetuosity of character, the division loved him, and now that he slumbers in his grave, we have a feeling of indignation toward the ghoul that has exposed his bones to insult and reproach.

"Fleet foot in the corrie,
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone and forever!"

Gen. McClellan, who knew him well, had often smiled at his testy, impatient speeches, and reproaches of himself, for at the same time he knew that in neither of his many gallant Generals could he repose deeper trust, and that none excelled Kearny [illegible] to carry out his plans in the field. Your excuse my long letter, but I feel deeply the reproaches heaped upon my friend, and thought that perhaps my views might change the feeling of denunciation in his own friends, on reading his severe, moody letter. No General in the field was so ready to take counsel from juniors or seniors; none more strictly and promptly obeyed orders. He was entirely free from "jealousy" or "inordinate self-conceit," and was ever ready to atone for the results of his impulsive conduct. He had a remarkable memory, great desire to do justice to all of his command, and remembered every gallant act of each soldier. My brigade will always remember Phil. Kearny, and free criticism of his conduct could not be made with safety before any member of it. His presence on the march always drew forth their cheers, and on the battle-field their pride, courage and chivalry. I have many of his letters, giving full credit to Gens. Heintzelman and McClellan. I am proud of his friendship, and of having commanded a brigade in his Division, and trust that his confidences will be respected, at least, until this war is over, and his entire conduct and correspondence can be given.

Yours respectfully,
D. B. BIRNEY.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION.
CHOICE WINTER STYLES
JUST RECEIVED.
LORD & TAYLOR
Will open a fine assortment of the above
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Oct. 27.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
200 Extra Rich SILKS for Dresses, of the best make and richest designs. The Dress which cost to import from sixty to eighty dollars will be offered at
FORTY-TWO DOLLARS!!
15 cases New SILKS just received.
Good Black SILKS at 25 per cent. under market value.
Extra rich figured Ottomans, Velveurs and Poplins.
Plain Empress Cloth and Ottoman, from 75 cents to $2 per yard.
100 pieces Velvetine at 30 cents, worth 50 cents.
Most desirable Plaided Woolens for Children.
100 pieces Queen's Cloth, 1½ yards wide, a most excellent black material for braided Dresses not to be found in any other store in the City.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Mourning Goods sold this season without profit.
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place,
Near New-York Hotel.

LACES!!!
REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE, APPLICATION DE BRUXELLES, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $200.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(No Credit Given.)
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Shaker-flannel undershirts, and drawers,
Merino undershirts and drawers,
Lambswool undershirts and drawers,
Canton-flannel drawers.
MERINO, LAMBSWOOL, AND SHAKER KNIT HOSIERY.
Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, and Stocks,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
to order, or ready-made,
at the shirt and collar depôt, Nos. 81 and 83 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Felt gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 400 and 402 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 400 and 402 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has over two years' reference from her last place. A respectable place preferred to high wages; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 380 4th-av., near 26th-st.

AS WAITINGMAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—A practical young woman, having the best recommendations as to character and competency, wishes a situation as waitingmaid and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 59 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

MALES.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN desires to obtain a situation for his man, as groom and coachman. Address P. HENRY, Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, situation as porter in a store, or coachman in a private family; best of City references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 208 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, ABLE, INTELLIGENT men of experience in the business, to drive teams, delivering goods to the dry goods jobbers. Good reference required. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TEN OR TWELVE first-class fancy chain makers wanted; none others need apply. HENRY JAHNE, No. 87 Cliff-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COFFEE roaster, with good reference. Apply at 281 Front-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Just introduced, a new wedding envelope and new shaped card.

ALBUMS AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR fifty pictures, worth $4, retailed at $3 50; worth $5, for $3 75.—At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 10 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Opening Exhibition, Oct. 28, 29, and 30, 1862, on their Fair Grounds at Paterson, N. J. A first-class full mile track; fifty feet wide. Exhibitors of horses, cattle, &c., &c., from other counties and States are invited to compete. Besides the regular premiums for show and speed, *two special premiums for speed* will be given each day, from $25 to $150. For particulars, see large bills, or apply to the Secretary, E. B. CHISWELL, No. [illegible] Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD this SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William-sts., to aid in sending religious reading to the army and navy by the Board of Publication. A collection will be taken. Addresses will be delivered by men from the army and navy; statements by the agent of the Board, and closing address by Rev. Mr. Duryee, one of the Collegiate pastors. It will be a meeting of great interest. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26. The service as follows: A Love Feast at 9 o'clock A. M. A sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn. At 3 P. M., a Reunion of former pastors and old members. Rev. E. E. Griswold will preside. At 6 o'clock a general prayer-meeting, led by Lewis B. Loder, Esq. At 7½ o'clock a sermon by Rev. J. P. Newman.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, by special request will repeat, on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., a Sermon of his given some months since, entitled, "*The Mirror of the Soul.*" At 3 o'clock P. M. he will preach in Wesley Chapel (Methodist Church) corner of Devoe-st. and Graham-av. Subject: "*The Triumph of Truth.*" In the evening, in his own Church, he will commence a series of lectures on the Problem of Good and Evil. Subject of first lecture: "*The Past.*"

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms, Broadway.) Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. Ensworth. Evening—*No Rest for the Wicked*, by Rev. Charles G. Goss. Children's meeting and public class at 2 o'clock. Evening singing by Mr. Horace Waters and his Sunday-school vocalists. Rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING, same place, at 8 o'clock. Singers, juvenile and adult, invited.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, WILL preach in the Calvary Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Gillette's) in 23d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING 26th inst. at 7½ o'clock a sermon before the "New-York Young Men's Christian Association." Subject: "*A Christian View of the War.*" All are invited. Rev. Dr. Gillette will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING at Macdougal-st. Church, Rev. Dr. Dunbar's.

REV. DR. JOEL PARKER, REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, and REV. S. H. TYNG, Jr., all lately returned from Europe, are expected to address the regular monthly meeting of the "New-York Young Men's Christian Association," on MONDAY EVENING, October 27, at 8 o'clock, at their Rooms, Bible House. Entrance on 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. All are invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Third Anniversary of the opening of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. B. Ridgway, of St. Paul's M. E. Church; and at 3 P. M., by Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Central M. E. Church. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the evening Rev. F. C. Ewer will repeat, by request, the sermon on *War in its Reconcilement with the Spirit of Christianity*, delivered on Sunday evening, Oct. 12.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 8th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Andrew A. Smith, Esq., of Brooklyn, and Ira Crane, Esq., of this City.

P. CANNON WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in the Mission Church, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avenues, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *First Resurrection*, (Rev. xxv.) A large oil painting, 20x26 feet, of the Millenium and Executive Judgment, will be used on the occasion. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services, with short addresses, and children's music every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. Strangers and others cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance in Greene-st.) on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for the Morning Discourse—*The Dissolution of the American Union a Crime against God, Liberty and Humanity.* Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Will the Sin and Misery of the Wicked ever Terminate?* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Jas. L. Phillips. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR—50th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Sunday school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. W. Maybin, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach in the morning and evening.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. Thomson, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. B. Merwin, the Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE WORLD ON FIRE.—THE PASTOR OF the Second Advent Church will unfold the great truths of prophecy with reference to the impending conflagration of the nations, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. Beach, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON IS expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

"THEY CAST FOUR ANCHORS OUT OF THE STERN, AND WISHED FOR THE DAY."—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING by Rev. Dr. Cheever MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Measure of Emancipation that will Please God and Save the Country.*

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. Parker will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY next, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, (CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.,) Rev. Joseph Kalloch, of Rockland, Me., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. I. S. Kalloch, the pastor, will preach in the EVENING.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture on SUNDAY, the 26th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH MISSION—Union Hall, corner of Av. C and 4th-st.—Preaching by Rev. Frank S. De Hass on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. Robert S. Howland will preach in the chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. G. W. COAN, RETURNED MISSIONARY from Persia, will preach in the Gates-av. M. E. Church, near Nostrand-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M., specially addressed to those who believe in the coming and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Under Currents of Goodness.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Asher Moore preaches TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*Adam the Son of God.*

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place. Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., is expected to officiate on SUNDAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,302, dated Sept. 26, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,303, dated Sept. 26, 1862	1,000
No. 24,308, dated Sept. 26, 1862	1,000
No. 24,304, dated Sept. 26, 1862	1,000
No. 1,380, dated Sept. 26, 1862	[illegible]

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,098, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$5,000

All payable to bearer. BLAKE BROS. & CO., New-York, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 20 Wall-st.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK, DRAWN BY A. S. Lorentz, No. 567, for $5,150, dated October 25, on the Union Bank of this city, in favor of and indorsed by Rollins Brothers. Payment having been stopped, a reward of $5 will be paid by returning it to ROLLINS BROS., No. 27 William-st.

HOPS.—400 BALES CHOICE QUALITY GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTER S. [illegible], No. 8 [illegible].

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THOSE MAGNIFICENT [illegible] brown-stone front houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton avs., Brooklyn—a most desirable location. Size of house: corner, 21x52, with handsome bay window; and 21x52. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Prices, $8,500 and $6,500. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 East 33d-st. The house is 20x45; lot 100 feet deep. It is finished in first-class style, and would be a desirable residence, being situated in a good neighborhood. For further particulars apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 374 Pearl-st., or No. 91 East 49th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $8,000; $3,600 on mortgage, if desired. Address K., Box No. 4,816 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNTRY residence anywhere near New-York, a first-class brown-stone house in South Brooklyn; has all modern improvements; mortgage paid off or made to suit. Address, stating particulars, A. H., Box 136 *Times* Office.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—25x100 feet in Mercer, near Spring-st., for salary to lease, for from 5 to 20 years. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 331 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K., Box No. 4,816 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A NEARLY new three-story house, handsomely furnished, in a desirable location in Brooklyn, and rent taken in board by a family of three adults. Apply at No. 19 Wall-st., Room No. 12, or at No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IN DE Kalb-av., Brooklyn—an English basement dwelling. Parties prepared to accommodate boarders, will apply at No. 21 Broad-st., U. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, to CHAS. CARTER.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 40x60 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—A GOOD STORE ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Broome and Elm sts. Inquire at No. 188 Elm-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, WITH STEAM-POWER,
A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR,
Containing 4,800 superficial feet on each, and well lighted.
Address, stating lowest rent, to
L., BOX NO. 2,374 POST-OFFICE,
New-York.

WANTED—STALLS FOR A PAIR OF HORSES and room for a carriage in a private, or club stable above 23d-st.—the neighborhood of Murray Hill preferred. Address C. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutger's-place.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD, WITH fine suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife—no children; private family preferred; table must be unexceptionable; location above 22d-st.; references exchanged. Address H. P. D., Box No. 1,205 Post-office, Nassau-st., corner Cedar.

WANTED—ABOVE TWELFTH-ST., TWO FURnished bedrooms and a parlor, on first or second floor, with board for two ladies; private family preferred; prices must be moderate; unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply for three days, by letter, to A. L. W., Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A large and well-furnished house, pleasantly situated, near Union-square, would rent the whole of the third floor (four rooms)—also a very handsome parlor on the first floor to a party of gentlemen; breakfast and dinner if desired; undoubted references given and required; a liberal price expected. Address Box No. 880 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

A CARD.
HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 23 Great Jones-st.

The arrangements of this Hotel having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who may desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.

Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 50c.

Dinner (table d'hôte) at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, price $1, including a pint of wine, coffee and liquor.
A. CUYAS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

DR. GUTMANN'S RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH,
No. 373 4th-st., near Broadway.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Skin.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM WARRANTED.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

WANTED—A DRUG STORE, IN EXCHANGE for real estate or bonds and mortgages. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 39 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 63 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHE AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 51 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 28 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON, reopened Sept. 10. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, or address Principal.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 24, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Prince's, Nos. 411, 699, and 596 Broadway.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 6. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., is now open.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,190 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WELL EDUCATED in Music and the English branches desires a situation as visiting governess. Address J. H. C., No. 270 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF REAL ESTATE, BOND AND MORTGAGE BONDS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Thomas Cumming:

BONDS.—Northern Railroad Company, (New-Jersey,) $6,000.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—On lots and improvements northwest corner of 10th-av. and 26th-st., made by Jas. Moore to Thomas Cumming, $12,000, payable May 1, 1866.

GAY-STREET.—Eight three-story brick houses, Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on 12th-av., southeast corner of 22d-st., with water right to exterior line.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Three lots on southerly side of 32d-st., adjoining 12th-av. Lots on the rear.

119TH AND 118TH STREETS.—Six lots on 114th and 118th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres of land, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river. Good dwelling-house, barn, ice house and other outbuildings. The stock and furniture can be had, if desired.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of JOHN DENHAM, at the office of J. & W. Denham, No. 124 8th-av., corner of 16th-st.
JOHN DENHAM, } Executors of Estate of late
W. A. CUMMING, } Thomas Cumming.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. W. M. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting as follows:

346 quarter casks Brandy, 865 eighths do., 4 half do., 185 bbls. do., 29 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 170 bags Java Coffee, 369 bags Rio Coffee, 500 cases Sardines, 400 cases Sherry Wine, 72 chests Tea, 19 cases Gin, 100 cans Paint, 46 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trace Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 8 casks Bad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.
(Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.)
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bondholders of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the offices of Frost & Forrest, No. 23 William-st., on TUESDAY next, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Very important matters will be presented.
CHARLES L. FROST, }
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
H. G. MARQUAND, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or so much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:
$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are set apart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER, }
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER, }
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st November, on the bonds issued by towns in the County of Schoharie, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at the American Exchange Bank.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to WM. CASTLE WEED, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 39 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.
D. MURRAY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALLANDSEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3 40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 23,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 159 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 6, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and *other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.*

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point halfway distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets.
Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.
Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and
Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.
Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of H. G. BAILEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. G. BAILEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

The business of the above firm will be continued by WILLIAM BANKS and JACOB FREITAG, under the firm name of WILLIAM BANKS & CO., at the old stand No. 236 Broadway.
WM. BANKS,
Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

The firm of WILLIAM BANKS & CO. are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of H. G. BAILEY & CO., H. G. BAILEY having transferred all his interest in said business to WILLIAM BANKS.
Oct. 25, 1862. H. G. BAILEY,
JACOB FREITAG.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 126th and 127th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A YOUNG LAWYER WISHES TO ASSOCIATE himself in business with an elderly member of the bar doing a litigated business, and desiring to be relieved from the more active duties of the profession; or with any respectable lawyer who, though devoting his attention to other branches of the profession, could command plenty of litigated business for a competent partner. Address R. V. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS—A VALUABLE medical patent, with privilege of practice. Address, with full name, B., Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

WHITNEY'S PATENT TABLES FOR cutting button holes in D'abri tents and other garments, for sale with rights to use on reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT SMITH, No. 2 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8.
Week's Programme of new and old Comedies.
MONDAY—New Comedy night.
Fifth time, the new play,
BOSOM FRIENDS,
which has already attracted enormous audiences that have crowded every part of this large establishment.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND ACTING ELICITING THE LOUDEST APPLAUSE.
TUESDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
WEDNESDAY—Sixth night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—MONEY.
FRIDAY—Seventh night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—First time this season, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Due notice will be given of the representation of SPEED THE PLOUGH and CENTRAL PARK.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1862.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
The following artists will appear:
MADAME ZIMMERMANN,
MESSRS. LOTTI,
S. B. MILLS,
L. SCHREIBER,
J. NOLL,
C. BRANNES,
J. PRAHL.
Together with
THE ARION SOCIETY,
and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.
Conductor .... Carl Anschutz
ADMISSION.
Parquet and Dress Circle .... 25 cents
Reserved Seats .... 25 cents extra
Second Tier .... 15 cents
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, Oct. 27,
Grand Opera and Ballet,
JEAN DE PARIS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 27,
First night of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY .... as .... Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
or,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
continues to be received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT,
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
All of which are of the highest order of Scenic Art, embracing
THE WILDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
THE SNOWY AVALANCHE,
THE BURIED HUT,
TERRIBLE STORMS AND PLACID SKIES.
The characters are equally interesting:
THE OLD SOLDIER IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER,
THE DAUGHTER IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER,
THE DUCHESS, THE YOUNG COUNT,
THE DUCHESS' DAUGHTER,
THE VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
MISS FRANK NIXON, DANSEUSE.
The Manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our most distinguished National Soldiers,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous Rebels,
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
All of which are to be seen at all hours, with
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.
The Third Concert of the Second Series of
THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
When the following artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, the young American Vocalist;
Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, the eminent Pianist;
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, and pupil of Signor Abella.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director.
Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist.
Mr. H. C. TIMM, and others.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs [illegible] cents extra.
Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. [illegible] Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Snell & Hanbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.
Gottschalk's last Evening Concert, THURSDAY, Oct. 30.
Great Preparations are being made for Mr. Gottschalk's GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 1. Positively Mr. Gottschalk's last performance in New-York for months.

M. LIZZIE BELL HAS THE HONOR to announce that she will give her first reading for behalf of a school for the orphans of volunteers on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, near 10th-st., on which occasion she is happy to say that she has secured the assistance of Mr. D. C. PRICE, the charming vocalist and guitarist. Tickets at SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.; SHARPENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway; HALL & SONS', No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, SCOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 71
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY .... Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau .... $50.
Passage money to Havana .... 75.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO .... Saturday .... Nov. 1,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin .... $80 | Steerage $30
First cabin to London .... 90 | Steerage to London 35
First cabin to Paris .... 95 | Steerage to Paris 38
First cabin to Hamburg .... 95 | Steerage to Hamburg 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $65, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 1. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $150; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M., from Pier No. 20, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.
Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R. BACON, No. 83 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELBOURNE. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return-tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from her dock (Pier No. 44 North River,) for Liverpool, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, as an extra ship. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:
Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and
Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.
Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
"There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufacturers, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. F. HALE & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS —(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $90 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN EXCHANGE FOR PIANO FORTES.—Parties wishing to make an investment where they can double their money in a few months, can do so at the price for which they can purchase piano fortes, at No. 192 Fulton-st., second floor.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 722 BROADWAY, New-York.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,257 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 62 West 46th-st.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their economical use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid in larger purposes—to do all that is possible by the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of [illegible]

[illegible]

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the [illegible] Association, No. [illegible], New-York. For further information apply to [illegible] or at the local office of the Commission, No. [illegible] Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The Case of the English Steamer Blanche.

Full History of Her Pursuit and Capture by the Steamer Montgomery.

The Ex-Parte Statements of the Captain of the Blanche.

The International Question as Between Spain and the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

Some little excitement has been occasioned in this usually tranquil city by the vigilance of the Captain of the National war-steamer *Montgomery*, in pursuing a vessel under English colors, carrying cotton from Lavaca, in Texas, and bound apparently to this port. Contradictory accounts are in circulation, the Spaniards accusing the American Captain of a breach of the laws of neutrality in pursuing a vessel in Cuban waters near to the coast; in threatening the naval official who went aboard when the contraband vessel was run ashore by its Captain and crew, and of having set fire to the ship and cargo, which were both partly destroyed. The damaged cotton, consisting of 800 bales, partly burnt, has been well sold for $30,000, and the hull of the vessel has been advertised for sale. It was a steamer called the *Blanche*, and its Captain has made a formal protest at the office of the English Consul against the outrage, as it is called, to a neutral vessel, under the English flag, inside the Cuban waters.

It seems that when near to Havana the Captain of the *Blanche* perceived the *Montgomery* in pursuit, and fearing being captured, took refuge in the bay of Marianao, a well-known place of Summer resort for the Habaneros near to this city, at a distance of about 300 yards from the shore, according to his account before the Consul. A Spanish pilot, who was on board the *Blanche*, was sent on shore to seek the protection of the Spanish authorities, and returned with the regular naval official, the Alcalde de Mar, and his aid. The Captain of the *Blanche* having formally demanded his protection, the Spanish flag was raised over the English one as a sign of its being within the Spanish jurisdiction. In the meantime two boats were sent from the American vessel and boarded the *Blanche*, when, according to the English Captain's account, the following conversation took place: The American officer in command first demanded his papers, which were handed to him by the Captain of the English vessel. He then asked of what the cargo consisted. The Captain of the *Blanche* replied, "Cotton." The American officer then said: "Don't you know that cotton is contraband of war?" To which the English Captain replied—"I do not know that it is, on board of an English vessel, and in a neutral port"—and then demanded of the officer to what ship he belonged, and what right he had to board an English vessel in neutral waters. According to the Englishman's account, as sworn to by him before the English Consul, the officer in command of the boarding party replied, "that he belonged to the United States steamer *Montgomery*; that he did not care about the protection of the Spanish officials, nor the flag that had been raised over the ship; that his orders were to take possession of the vessel wherever he found it, and that he would do so, and send the crew as prisoners on board the *Montgomery*; that he would not enter into a discussion upon the right, but would leave that to be settled between the two Governments." The English Captain then enters into a minute account of the violence used towards him and the crew, and says that several pistol-shots were fired, but that fortunately no one was hurt. The American officer then asked the crew of the *Blanche* if any of them were willing to enter into the service, but received a unanimous refusal. The English captain also accused the officer of offering violence to the Spanish official, having ordered him to leave the ship, and on his doing so, he and his men were threatened by those on board when in their boat, and pistols pointed at them. At this moment fire was observed to issue from the hold, and a cry having been raised that there was powder on board, the American officer and crew rushed to their boats, taking away with them the Spanish pilot and one of the passengers on board of the *Blanche*. The English crew likewise took to a boat which they had with the vessel, and succeeded in escaping to land, where they were spectators of the burning of the vessel and cargo. The American boats had attempted to cut off their escape, but, it seems, were not successful, and immediately returned to their vessel, which was out at sea.

Such is the *ex parte* statement of the skipper of the English steamer, Capt. SMITH, who concludes his account by protesting against the violence used toward him in neutral waters, a long distance from any places that were under blockade, and making the commander of the *Montgomery* and his officers and crew responsible for the losses that had been sustained. It appears to be a mooted point as to who set fire to the vessel; for although the English Captain accuses the Americans of doing it, others say that it was done by his own crew. The English Captain has made out a heavy bill for the American Government to pay, amounting to $200,175, to wit:

The Steamer *Blanche*	$50,000
800 bales of Cotton	131,175
Losses suffered by the crew	19,000
Total	$200,175

The Spanish pilot who was on board claims, it is said, the moderate compensation of $50,000 for the injury done to his person, his feelings and his habiliments!

The new steamer *Eagle* arrived safely at Havana on Saturday afternoon, having made the voyage in five days. Very good for her first trip, and which gives promise of even shorter voyages. There was a full complement of passengers, including the indefatigable MAX MARETZEK, with his opera company—MEDORI, SUSINI, and other stars of lesser magnitude. I understand that they will open the campaign on Wednesday, at the Tacon Theatre, and, from the ability of the artistes, a golden season may be anticipated.

The lady of the Captain-General of the Island has presented him with a son and heir—their second infant, both born in Cuba—which event, it is said, will somewhat delay their departure. SERRANO is to be succeeded by Gen. DULCE, and already various changes among the high functionaries subordinate to the Captain-General have taken place.

The weather continues very wet and close.

I send this by the *Roanoke*, which arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans. LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 20, 1862.

The *Roanoke*, unexpectedly even to the consignees, came in on the morning of the 19th instant, having left New-Orleans on the 15th instant.

Since I wrote you per *Bienv.*, nothing has happened to startle us, and we still talk of the *Barrios* and *Blanche* "outrages." The consignees of these vessels have publicly thanked the Spanish men-of-war who went to their aid. The Captain, mate and crew of the *Blanche* have entered their protest against the United States cruiser that drove her ashore on the coast of Cuba, and then set fire to her. The *Diario de la Marina* states that the Government of the United States will have to pay $200,175 damages.

A Confederate steamer, under the English flag, starts to-morrow ostensibly for Matamoras, loaded with coffee, blankets and other things needed by the rebels. It is openly stated by those connected with her that she is going to Mobile.

A great number of persons are arriving here from New-Orleans, who claim to be refugees from the tyranny of Gen. BUTLER.

Com. WILKES is still in port.

There arrived here by the *Eagle* the remainder of MARETZEK's opera troupe. We have been long anxiously waiting for them, although we know they are to enchant us at the expense of our pockets.

The *Siglo*, a fine little Union paper, is increasing wonderfully in circulation, as is the Union party here, which is about as numerous, and certainly more respectable than the Secessionists.

PAUL MORPHY, the great chess-player, is here. He leaves for Cadiz per the Spanish steamer on the 30th instant.

From Honduras we have dates to the 18th ult., but there is no news of interest.

We also have Venezuelan dates of the 20th ult. All the disturbances had been quieted by the Government.

An insurrection had broken out at Maracaibo, but it was soon put down.

Several of the rebellious chiefs and officers had delivered themselves up, among them Gen. MATIAS ALFARO, who was a General of infantry under SOTILLO and MONAGAS. The latter intended to make his escape to the island of Trinidad.

Exchange on the North has gone down fearfully. Good bills were sold to-day at 22 per cent. discount.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Northern Press on the President's Proclamation—Bad Effect of Ill-Timed Articles—A Slave Revolt—A Church Summarily Closed—The Rebel Position at Port Hudson, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

One of our secesh papers a few days ago grouped together the editorials of the New-York Press on the President's Proclamation announcing the emancipation of the slaves of those in rebellion to the United States Government, after the first of January next; and I can assure you the said editorials, with two or three exceptions, gave great "aid and comfort to the enemy." One violent Secessionist met me and said, "Well, we have for some time despaired of foreign intervention, but we consider this sudden and unexpected revival of sympathy in the North of infinitely more consequence." There cannot be a doubt that the ending of this rebellion is put off months by the ill-timed articles referred to. They tend to lead the Southern mind astray, and inspire hopes of success that certainly cannot be realized. The project of these Pro-Slaveryites seems to be this. Let the loyal States go to work and send to the next Congress an entire delegation of Anti-Northern men, and having accomplished this, let the Slavery question be opened up for debate officially, and let the country and the world be further disgusted with an interest that has created this rebellion, and will go on creating ruin until it ceases to be a national question. It seems to me very singular that when the North has lost thousands of millions through the South in bad debts, when we have already a national debt of two thousand millions; when all industrial interests of the North and West are prostrated; when there is hardly a house in the loyal States that has escaped the loss, by battle, of a brother, husband or friend; when, in fact, the people of the Free States have suffered and sacrificed as never before was witnessed, and yet it is gravely proposed to call Congress together, not to look after the interests of those loyal people, not to look after the demands of free labor—on the contrary, Congress must assemble to commence again the gabble on niggers, and keep it up, for all that we can see, until the day of doom. If anything can be more preposterous than this, we do not know where to look for it—it seems the very idea of such a thing is the stultification of the simplest rules of common sense, a defiance of the most instinctive ideas of self-preservation. Is there, in the name of heaven, no interest in the United States worth looking after, but Slavery? Indeed, some of these Northern papers are more clamorous for the institution than the Southern Press itself—reiterating my experience here, that the bitterest and most unreasonable Secessionists are of Northern birth, and generally of New-England origin. Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation will have its effect—it has already made the value of loyalty to the Government, even here, appreciated, but the moral effect that the Proclamation will exert in Europe will be immense; it ends, in a great degree, among intelligent foreigners, all reason of opposition to the Government so far as Slavery is concerned, and places us where we belong, at the head of Christian civilization. But whether Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation or not, the causes are at work to produce the result it anticipates. There is not a sensible Southern man in New-Orleans who does not admit that, under any circumstances, Slavery has received a blow from which it will never recover, and is more than half abolished any way. The recent debates in the Confederate Congress suggest that Mr. LINCOLN has inaugurated a servile war; this is certainly not the case, the rebellion, we fear, inaugurated such a most sad state of affairs, as will be seen by the following facts, which we glean from last Sunday's *True Delta*.

It would seem that on Saturday one of the two plantations of MM. MILLAUDON, lying on the Barritana road, was the scene of a fearful revolt. The master, when he visited the place, was advised by the overseer that there was very bad feelings rife among the slaves, and the ringleader was pointed out. For this conduct Mr. MILLAUDON reproved the negro, who was in turn replied to with insolence, whereupon the master struck the negro with a whip. The negro upon this rushed upon him, and tried to knock him down, when M. CLEMENT MILLAUDON felled him with a stick. This seemed to bring the negro to his senses, and he took refuge in his cabin; but he presently came out with a hatchet; which, however, was taken from him by another negro, when he fled into the cane-field. MM. MILLAUDON, believing the affair over, left the plantation and came over the river. Scarcely had they crossed when information was brought to them that the negroes were all in full revolt, and that the overseer had been killed. They immediately went in search of some Federal soldiers, and returned towards the plantation. On the way they met the *cortège* of negroes coming to the railroad with all their own things, their plunder and their poultry; with them, also, was a cart, on which lay the body of the murdered overseer, wrapped in a flag, and two of the assassins whom he had wounded in defending himself. It appears that he had been attacked by five of them while he was at dinner, his head being split open by blows with a hatchet, and penetrated by shots at his face. The assassins rejoiced at their crime; and the whole gang, composed of about a hundred and fifty negroes, had left the plantation. The five assassins have been sent to Col. THOMAS, at Algiers.

Two other plantations—those of Mr. OSBORNE and Mrs. STACKHOUSE—have also been abandoned by the negroes on them within the past few days, but not under such murderous circumstances.

One of our churches presented a curious scene on Sabbath last. One of the noisiest and most offensive Secessionists in this place is Rev. Mr. GOODRICH, pastor of St. Paul's Church. He possesses all the bitterness of LAYCOCK and all the desire to do harm of PALMER, but being intellectually weak, he never rises above the level of the simply vicious. He is a native of Middletown, Conn., and has for years made it his business to abuse and misrepresent Northern people and Northern institutions. Since the Federal troops have been here, under the guise of unusual piety, he has spent his time slandering our officers and encouraging all possible bad feelings between the members of his flock (mostly women) and the people who have taken the oath of allegiance. His conduct has been frequently complained by people of all creeds, even the most violent Secessionists have condemned his unchristian course. St. Paul's Church is nearly opposite Gen. BUTLER's headquarters, and being convenient to his subordinate officers, last Sunday, Maj. STRONG, dressed in civilians' clothing, attended church. The service was much mutilated, but when the "Litany" came to that portion devoted to prayers for the President of the United States, he very glibly skipped over the place and intended to go on with his dirty work rejoicing, but this was not to be the case. Maj. STRONG rose in his seat and bade the "good man" to hold on, which order being obeyed, the Major went on to say that he had that morning attended church with the expectation of hearing the service of the church read without alteration or mutilation, but that he had been disappointed; and further, that he felt it to be his duty to close the place desecrated by the clergyman who filled the desk, and that he should keep it closed until a Christian minister could be obtained to administer the services of the sanctuary. You may rest assured there was considerable astonishment among the "sisters"—some were white with anger, and others white with holy indignation—a few hissed like the adders. One old lady, whose daughter, I understand, is, or was, upper servant to one of the foreign consuls, vehemently protested against this "base haction" of Mr. LINCOLN's Government, and promised Maj. STRONG that a foreign fleet would at once come up the river to havenge the houtrage upon her hindignant feelings. After the church doors were closed, the Major left and the congregation dispersed one after another in any mood but that consistent with the Sabbath day. We hope if this Connecticut parson visits the North, that he will be greeted with a proper reception. He is evidently a worthy disciple to live in Major-Gen. Bishop POLK's diocese.

I send you a diagram of the fortifications and a description of the country in and about Port Hudson. This location, which I fear is to become an historical point on the river, is situated about one hundred miles above New-Orleans, and, as you will perceive, directly opposite a sharp bend in the river. The bluffs here are probably one hundred and thirty feet high, and a spur of them at this place come almost perpendicular over the river. A fine landing has been made in times past for steamboats, and a road winds up to the top of the bluff, when you come to level land which stretches away toward the piney woods. The point is unquestionably a strong one, and, I understand, is constantly strengthened by heavy artillery and all other appliances to make it defensible. The river here is not more than three-fourths of a mile wide, and consequently under full command of the guns on the bluff. About three miles above Port Hudson is a good landing, where troops can be put ashore and ascend to the level of the bluff. They can then march inland so as to attack the place in the rear. So perpendicular is the bluff that it will always be difficult for our gunboats to get command of the fortifications. The rebels themselves say that Port Hudson is more invincible than Columbus or Island No. 10—possibly it is, but as we took the other two impregnable places likely this will fall also. The only moral I have to draw is, that when we held Baton Rogue we had Port Hudson in our possession, that is to say, the place was without any defences. So much for Gen. BUTLER's not having at his command an efficient force sufficient to operate in the interior.

Maj. J. M. BELL, our most popular Provost-Judge, and Capt. JOHN CLARK, head of the Commissary Department and editor of the *Delta*, after an absence of nearly two months have returned to this city to assume their responsible duties. I need not say that the town is delighted.

TERRIFIC LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

Five Men Killed—Cars Destroyed by the Force of the Concussion.

One of the most terrific locomotive boiler explosions probably that ever occurred, took place last night at the New-York and Erie Railroad Station, at the Long Dock in Jersey City, causing the instant death of five persons, and injuring two others.

The facts, as far as we were enabled to gather them, were as follows: A short time since the Railroad Company sent the large first-class Engine No. 164 to Patterson to be overhauled and repaired. A new furnace or "box" was placed in her at the New-Jersey Locomotive Works, and the repairing to the machinery was done at the shop of the Erie Railway Company. The work having been completed, the engine was run down for the first time without any cars attached, from Patterson to the Long Dock, and left standing on a side track for the purpose of running her out with the 7 P. M. freight train, which was to leave about 8 P. M.

About 7½ o'clock the engineer and fireman took their places upon the engine, while two or three men were engaged shoveling sand in a box on top of the boiler, the sand being used to throw upon the track when the wheels slip. It was at this time that the explosion occurred, and in an instant the huge monster was scattered in all directions and in thousands of pieces, killing the engineer, fireman, two brakemen and the oilman, and injuring the conductor and a boy. Large pieces and fragments of the engine were thrown in all directions for a distance of 150 yards. One of the large driving-wheels was torn from the axle and thrown bodily across a ditch a distance of 15 feet. A large piece of the boiler was blown through a box car standing on a side track on the north side, and came down into the blacksmith's-shop 75 feet distant. One piece of iron, the frame of the engine, four inches square, was snapped in two as though it had been but a pipe-stem. A train of platform cars was standing on the side tracks on each side, and were badly damaged by the force of the concussion; the iron axles were bent, and the wheels forced against the bottom of the cars, jamming and breaking the woodwork. The concussion was so great that it shook the ground and houses for a great distance around, alarming the inhabitants; and window-panes were shattered in dwellings in Prospect-street, several blocks away. The report was heard in the lower part of Jersey City, more than a mile away, and was so loud that it caused considerable inquiry as to the cause. Two of the persons killed were terribly mutilated, and when taken up were but a mass of mangled flesh and crushed bones. The following are the casualties:

Killed—WM. ROOT, engineer; ALFRED BRADBURY, fireman; PATRICK MISCOL, of Binghampton, and MARTIN BENNET, brakeman; also, one man, an oil-man on the train, whose name could not be ascertained.

Injured—HENRY HUNTER, conductor, scalded on the forehead and cut on the head. His injuries were not serious. CHAS. BALL, a boy employed in the shop, had his leg fractured by one of the flying missiles.

The cause of the accident is not known; neither is it known whether the engineer was supplying the boiler with water or not.

Word was sent to Coroner GAFNEY, who caused the remains to be gathered up and placed in a building, and an inquest will be held on them to-day.

Filling Up the Old Regiments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154.—The commanding officer of each regiment, battalion or battery of the regular army in the field, will appoint one or more recruiting officers, who are hereby authorized to enlist, with their own consent, the requisite number of efficient volunteers to fill the ranks of their command to the legal standard.

The enlistments will be made in the usual mode, and for three years, or for the remaining portion of the period of three years which the volunteer has yet to serve, if he so prefer.

The recruiting officers will furnish to the commanding officers of the companies to which volunteers to whom they may enlist belong, lists of such volunteers, exhibiting the dates of enlistment of each in the regular service. All the men upon such lists will be reported as honorably discharged the day previous to the date of their enlistment, on the first subsequent muster-roll of their company.

As an inducement to volunteers to enlist in the regular army, it will be remembered that promotion to commission therein is open by law to its meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers; and that many have already been promoted.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has been informed that the citizens of Huntsville, Ala., lately hung in effigy NICK DAVIS, JERRY CLEMENS and GEORGE LANE, of that place, on account of their Unionism. LANE is openly for LINCOLN, and went off with the retiring Yankees. CLEMENS and DAVIS remain at home, but it seems that the people have no confidence in their fidelity to the South.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Preparations at the Capital to Resist the French Invasion.

Ortega Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Proclamations of the French Commander, Gen. Forey.

HIS DISAGREEMENT WITH ALMONTE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

The last accounts from Vera Cruz received in Havana mention the arrival in the former place of a Spaniard, proceeding from Mexico City, who brings accounts of the enthusiasm displayed in the capital and other places to resist the French invasion. Several forts have been built, and every one in the City of Mexico has been obliged to take up arms. According to accounts received from Vera Cruz, Gens. URAGA and COMONFORT were expected in the capital, and it was publicly reported that Gen. ORTEGA, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the death of ZARAGOZA, would be relieved of his office. The last-mentioned Mexican General, who held the supreme command of the Mexican Army, died of typhus fever on the 9th of last month. BERRIOZABAL, COMONFORT and DOBLADO were said to be likewise sick. The correspondent of the Havana newspaper, the *Prensa*, at Vera Cruz, inquires sarcastically, whether there had been administered a soup *a la Julienne*, but there is nothing to warrant a similar accusation.

A general order issued by the new French Commander-in-Chief of the army in Mexico, on his arrival from France, at Martinico, has been much alluded to in Spain. The following is the most interesting paragraph that it contains:

"You will therefore respect both persons and property, pay punctually for whatever purchases may be made, and soil neither your hands nor your conscience with riches acquired by plunder. You will pay respect to religion and its ministers, as well as to the aged, females and children, nor will you despise the soldiers against whom you are going to fight, *for the noble blood of Castile runs through their veins*. But although terrible in the combat, you will be humane after the victory, and treat as brothers those who, ashamed to give the aid of their arms to a Government of violence, join our banner, which is the symbol of right and justice. By this conduct you will show better than by vain words that you are not come to make war upon the Mexican nation, but against those who oppress it, and lower it in the eyes of civilized people, among whom you invite it to place itself."

FOREY arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st of last month in the French man-of-war *Turenne*, accompanied by the steam transports *Chaptal* and *Jonas*, with troops for the expeditionary army. The *Vera Cruzana*, in giving the news of his arrival, says as follows:

"The high position of this general officer, and the personal instructions, which we know that he has received from the Emperor, are a sure guarantee of the important changes that are about to take place in our situation.

Gen. FOREY unites in his hands all military and civil power, the Emperor having appointed him by decree of the 6th of last July, *his Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico*, by which he alone has the mission to treat questions of government. M. DE SALIGNY, according to the orders of the Emperor, will continue to reside in Mexico as Ordinary Ambassador, his authority being for the time subordinate to that of the Ambassador Extraordinary."

Gen. FOREY, previous to his landing, had issued the following proclamation:

"MEXICANS: The Emperor NAPOLEON, on confiding to me the command of the new army, which very soon will join me, commissioned me to tell you his true intentions.

When, some months ago, Spain, England, and France, experiencing the same necessity, saw themselves led to unite for a same motive, the Government of the Emperor sent to Mexico only a small number of soldiers, leaving to the nation that had been most injured the chief command in demanding a reparation of the common injuries. But by a fatality difficult to foresee, their positions have been changed, and France remains alone to defend what she believes to be the interest of all. From this new position she does not fall back. Convinced of the justice of her demands, strengthened by her intentions favorable to the regeneration of Mexico, she has persevered, and will persevere more than ever, in the object proposed.

It is not against the Mexican people that I come to make war, but against a handful of unscrupulous men, without conscience, who have trod under foot the rights of nations, governing by means of the most sanguinary terror, and who, to maintain themselves, have not been ashamed to sell piecemeal to the foreigner the territory of their country.

They have tried to excite against us the National feeling, pretending to make believe that we have come to impose upon the country a Government of our own liking; far from that, as soon as the Mexican people are freed by our arms, they will choose without restraint the Government that suits them. I bring a positive command to declare so to them.

The strong-minded men who have come and joined us deserve our special protection; but, in the name of the Emperor, I invite, without distinction of parties, all who wish the independence of their country and the integrity of their territory. It is not a part of the politics of France to mix, for a personal interest, in the intestine dissensions of foreign nations; but when, for legitimate reasons, she sees herself obliged to interfere, she always does it in the interest of the country where she employs her action.

Remember, Mexicans, that wherever her flag is unfurled, in America, the same as in Europe, she represents the cause of nations and of civilization."

Gen. FOREY has published another order, in which he says that he does not recognize ALMONTE as supreme head of the nation, a title which the latter had conferred upon himself, but only as a General of the Republic. In consequence of this, he has ordered that the former Civil and Military Governors of Vera Cruz, SERRANO and MARIN, who had been deprived of their offices by ALMONTE, both of which had been intrusted, by command of the latter, to Gen. WOLL, should be reinstated. This step appears to have given general satisfaction, for when Gen. WOLL was appointed Civil and Military Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, in place of SERRANO and MARIN, the city authorities and other officials were so incensed with ALMONTE, that they immediately resigned.

Gen. FOREY is likewise said to be at loggerheads with Admiral JURIEN, and has ordered the blockade of the southern coast of Mexico, which the latter had modified, to be rigidly observed. The cargoes of Mexican prizes had been returned to their owners, but the vessels were retained.

Mexican guerrillas continued to prevent the entrance of provisions into Vera Cruz, taking prisoners and shooting all who were taking their vegetables, poultry and cattle in. The same was done to those, those who attempted to introduce similar articles of the first necessity into Orizaba.

The Federal army, which was stationed in Tehuacan, Chalchicomula, Huatusco and other points, had made a retrograde movement, abandoning the above-named places.

Silver was so scarce in Orizaba that paper money had been issued of the value of one dollar, half dollar, two shillings and one shilling.

The French Government intend to lay a railroad from Vera Cruz to Cordova. There already exists a short line from Vera Cruz to Tejeria, and this is to be extended to the last-named place. An engineer has been sent out from France to superintend its erection.

United States Steam-Frigate Minnesota.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Below, United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, from Fortress Monroe.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 25.

The steamship *Hibernian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9:40 A. M. exactly.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. MULLEN FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

An Important Military Line Opened Across the Continent—Interesting Details of the Expedition, etc.

Capt. JOHN MULLEN, U. S. A., commander of the Columbia and Missouri Overland Route Expedition, and party arrived, in this City, Friday, by the Aspinwall steamer *Ariel*, from Washington Territory.

Capt. MULLEN and party left New-York, five years ago, under instructions from the War Department to proceed to the North Pacific Coast, in Washington Territory, there to organize an expedition of some 300 employers, to open up and construct a practicable military and emigrant route from the head waters of the Columbia River to the head waters of the Missouri River—(from Fort Walla-Walla, on the Pacific, to Fort Benton, on the Atlantic side,)—across the Rocky Mountains, and passing through the Territories of Washington and Dakota.

The party passed four successive Winters in the Rocky Mountains.

This important work has been finally completed, leaving a good wagon-road across the mountains. Some 300 United States recruits from the Atlantic States, passed over this line in 1860; and, during the past Summer, some 400 emigrants landed at Fort Benton, which is the highest point on the Missouri River yet reached by steam; they traveled over this route to the Columbia River in Oregon. They have already reached their destinations in the valleys of Oregon and Washington.

The line is said to traverse an interesting region of country, presenting extensive tracts of rich agricultural land, capable of supporting a large population. The explorations of the party have resulted in many developments of great importance to the correct geography of our Northern domain.

Extensive deposits of gold have been discovered in the Bitter Root, Deer Lodge, Prickly Pear and Big Hole Valleys; some 2,000 miners are at work in these districts. Iron, copper, lead and coal have been found along the route.

The general geological formation of mountain ranges has met with most special and thorough examination. During the journeyings of the expedition, delegations of the various Indian tribes along the route called upon Capt. MULLEN, and stated that they had witnessed the construction of the road through their country without any intention or disposition to offer molestation to the party; but that they desired to be built up in a strong bond of friendship and good understanding with the whites.

Capt. MULLEN and party have been ordered by the War Department to Washington City, to there prepare the maps and reports of their labors, in order to present the same to the next Congress; and there is every reason to look forward, at an early date, to a new route of travel to and from the Pacific Coast, via the Columbia and Missouri rivers, where the transit is only 600 miles, and over which a first-class wagon-road has now been constructed.

Credit Misplaced.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the issue of the New-York *Tribune*, of Oct. 20, a communication from some person of the movements of the New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. C. C. Dodge Commanding, purporting that they had an engagement with the enemy, and drove them beyond the Blackwater, with the loss of two men killed and six wounded. Now, being an officer in the New-York Mounted Rifles, and having been out on every expedition of the New-York Mounted Rifles, I would say that they have never in one instance driven the rebels; that the engagement was between the Seventh Pennsylvania or Harlem Cavalry, and *they* had two men killed and six wounded. It seems very strange that any such thing should be published, when the New-York Mounted Rifles have not been armed with anything but sabres till within a week, when half the regiment received pistols. I would further say that the regiment is not mustered in. I write this for the purpose of doing justice to the Harlem Cavalry, and show the deceit of the New-York Mounted Rifles.

A COMMISSIONED OFFICER

Of the New-York Mounted Rifles.

SUFFOLK, Va., Oct. 22, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 25—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Mrs. F. Pinkham and infant, Miss Tomkins, Mrs. Powell and 3 children, Miss Tomkins, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Bronson, Henry Nurse, G. Walls, J. Jacobs, Rev. J. Frazer, wife and 3 children, F. M. D. Crane, Charles M. Todd, G. W. Beach and friend, Mr. Strong, wife and 2 infants, John Owens, John G. Fisher, Mrs. Virginia Guolee and 2 children, Major Dillon and wife, Mrs. Keller, Mrs. Lieblich and 3 children, E. B. Abbott and wife, Mr. Darling, E. Rhodius, G. Jacobs, Geo. Hughes, Ed. Barnes, Mrs. Eliz Beckett, C. F. Derby, F. Davis and lady, G. Sewant, Wm. Abbott and child, John Cant, J. B. Villalaso, Aug. Arinero, J. Boulton, J. F. Lewis, W. L. Labershon, L. Durrushy, James Costa, and others in the steerage. Specie, $758,839.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 25—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. White and sister, Ribez and lady, White and brother, Bartlett and lady, Miss Clark, Miss Ardinstall, Misses Mathews, (2,) Mr. Arias, Mr. Stavrow, Nisbett and lady, Rev. E. Appleton and lady, Mrs. Appleton, Messrs. Holley, Bygrad, Skehe, Clark, Valentine, Benjamin, Oldfield, O'Connor, Moore, Hopkins and son, Harrod, Adams, Cutter, Brandon and lady, McAndrew, Stanton, lady and infant child and nurse, Bassford, Morgan, Dr. Margulies, Miss Adams, Mrs. McAndrew, two children and nurse, Masters Barnard, (2,) Misses Barnard, (2,) Miss R. Hall, G. Ensign, Spang, Rois and son, Gilmore and lady, Tryon, Liebrandt, Turner, lady and infant, Barnard, lady, two children and nurse, Misses Barnard, (2,) Cox and lady, Vandenhorst, Bertolis, Rouche and lady, Professor Emerson, lady and three children, Mr. Morrison, Barfoot, Montes Herrera, Lumley, De Mertino, Carpenter, Morsandet, Harris, Levy, Finlayson, Atkins, Fairweather, Capt. Hopkins, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Cornwall and son, Messrs. Margate, Parker, F. Leslie, J. Leslie, E. Leahy—total, 103.

OCT. 24—*In steamship Bavaria, from Bremen, &c.*—A. Wachlmeyer, two children and servant, A. Schneider and two children, A. Rosinsk, J. B. Kames, A. Stern, C. H. Holtz, wife and child, E. Held and wife, C. Titze, A. Katkstein and child, Christine Carstens and four children, Simon Strauss, J. Wolley, Nanette Buehler, J. Peuchert, Marie Loffler, Margathe Pettegriew, Pauline Baum, J. O'Brien, S. Weidenfeld, Ella Spohols and sister, W. Meyer, T. Obermuller, Claudia Meyer, Josephine Schouberg, Aug. Naugmann, B. Lewey, M. L. Pabst, T. Kebbel, H. Eurenfeld, and 190 in the steerage.

In brig Santiago, from Port-au-Platt—Messrs. J. Riggs, Thomas Flynn, J. Kief, Mrs. Sullivan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 21 | Sun sets.... 5 07 | Moon sets.... 6 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 18 | Gov. Island. 10 07 | Hell Gate.... 11 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamers Thorn, Morgan, Boston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Tacony, Ely, Washington, D. C.; W. Whilldin, Riggins, Washington; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships John H. Ryerson, Latham, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Frank Pierce, Brooks, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Queen, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Baysen, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Narragansett, Brandt, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.

Barks Penguin, (Br.,) McGregor, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Wilhelmine, (Prus.,) Bundahl, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt; Old Dominion, Jenkins, New-Orleans, Robert & Williams; Wurzetta, (Prus.,) Becker, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Morning Light, Watts, Harbeck & Deucy, Menges, Cadiz, B. P. Buck & Co.; Garibaldi, Hoyt, New-Orleans, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Venus, (Mecklg.,) Pennier, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Navarana, (Br.,) Williamson, Cork, John Jack; Queen of England, (Br.,) Whelan, Dublin, George Miln.

Brigs Matron, Taylor, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Olivia, (Brazil,) Marinho, Rio Janeiro, Maxwell, Wright & Co.; Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; Margaret Ridley, (Br.,) Brown, Harbor Grace, Sitken; Ironsides & Co.; Mathilde, (Rus.,) Olin, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodsdon, Hamilton, Ber., McColl & Frith; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners G. B. Foster, Williams, Stamford, master; W. Bennet, Parker, Philadelphia, master; J. Nixon, Young, Danvers, Mass.; Ambassador, Eaton, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Eliza Shaw, Jones, Philadelphia; B. N. Hawkins, Hyatt, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; D. S. Miller, Croley, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. W. Birdsall, Lopez, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oregon, Pratt, Boston, Wm. S. Brown; Hardscrabble, Gregory, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; [illegible] Davis, Baltimore, L. Kenny; J. P. Bent, [illegible] Portland; Mary Jane, Walton, [illegible]; Convert, Coombs, Boston, C. H. Pierson; [illegible] Charleston; [illegible] Halifax, Metcalf & Duncan; [illegible] Baltimore; [illegible] Bel., B. & N. Fox & Co.; [illegible] Pleiades, Jackson, St. John, N. B., [illegible] Caroline Knight, Wilson, Boston, J. [illegible]; Mary, Smith, Dennysville, Me., John [illegible]; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis [illegible]; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. [illegible]; Argus Eye, Townsend, Philadelphia, D. C. [illegible]; C. J. Watson, Baylis, Washington; Trade [illegible], Boston; Wm. Masyck, Conklin, Baltimore, [illegible]; Petrel, Buck, Porto Cabello, B. F. Small & Co.; [illegible] Rankin, Briggs, Washington, L. Kenny; [illegible] Carr, Warren, R. I.; Caroline Anderson, [illegible]; [illegible] Del.; Julia Cale, Grant, Boston, Thayer & [illegible]; Hurlbert, Parker, Philadelphia, Baker & [illegible]; John H. Allen, Adams, Philadelphia, Baker & [illegible]; Advance, (Br.,) Curry, St. John, N. B. [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New-Orleans Oct. 15, and Havana the 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. At the S. W. Pass, spoke bark Mary E. Rich. Oct. 22, off Currytuck Reef, spoke schr. [illegible], bound N.

U. S. steam transport Commodore, Curtis, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer J. B. Molliston, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship F. Sherman, Hichborn, Liverpool Sept. 20, with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Oct. 22, lat. 44, lon. 71 42, saw an Am. gunboat stg. S. W.

Ship Rialto, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Prince, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Passed going in, Br. brig Princess Royal, hence.

Ship Quickstep, Wade, Glasgow Sept. 20, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Oct. 22, off Montauk, passed a large Am. steam frigate, bound E.

Bark E. Churchill, (of Hampden,) Cobb, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Oct. 22, off the Highlands, saw a fore-and-aft schr., apparently in a disabled condition, but in a short time lost sight of her; supposed her to have sunk. (The schr. Pennsylvania, before reported.)

Bark Ibis, (of Damariscotta,) Miller, Cardiff Sept. 22, with coal to master. Oct. 22, lat. 40, lon. 72, saw 2 Am. gunboats, lying to, probably in search of the rebel steamer Alabama.

Bark White Sea, (of Boston,) Evans, Liverpool Sept. 21, with salt to master.

Bark W. A. Banks, (of Portland, Oregon,) Bray, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Eisenbrech, Port-au-Platt Oct. 12, with mdse. to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt. Sld. in co. with schr. Hannah, for New-York. Left no Am. vessels. Oct. 21, lat. 36 47, lon. 73, passed a bark stg. S. W., showing a white signal, with red and blue corners, with letter B in it.

Brig Millicent, (Br.,) Grier, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Margaretta, (Venezuelian,) Bedaroco, Bonair 22 ds., with salt to Riera & Theband. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Abby B., Wicks, Port Royal 10 ds., with hides to W. H. Reynolds.

Schr. Emilia, (Span.,) Vos, Porto Cabello 22 ds., with fustic, &c., to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt.

Schr. Frances, Conner, Baltimore 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, Albany, with mdse. for New-Bedford.

Schr. New-York Packet, Randall, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. T. T. Cushing, Cummings, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Masonic, Perry, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to E. P. Sherman. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 15.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mumford, Berlin, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. E. Baxter, Semmis, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Vendovi, Bray, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. Counselor, Mitchill, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Parker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Peru, Thorndike, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Allen, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Quail, Bruster, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Merrit, Long Branch, N. J.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. E.

The steamship Cumbria, Capt. Sumner, from New-Orleans, arrived 23d, is consigned to I. B. Gager, and not to Brett, Son & Co.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, of and for Bremen; City of New-York, (Br.,) for Liverpool; America, for St. Juan, C. A.

Spoken, &c.

Uncle Sam—ship, bound E., was passed, Oct. 22, lat. 40 5, lon. 69 30.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 2, brig Costa Rica, New-York; bark Magdalena, do.; 11th, steamer Ariel, do.; 12th, brig E. Drummond, do. Cld. Oct. 9, brig Costa Rica, New-York; 10th, bark Magdalena, do.; 15th, steamer Ariel, do.

CALLAO—Arr. Sept. 12, arr. Am. ships Jumna, Chinchas; 13th, Emily A. Hart, London; 14th, Harry Hammond, San Francisco; Gildersleeve, Chinchas; 16th, Atalanta, London; Pleiades, Rio Janeiro; 17th, Henrietta Marcy, Chinchas; William Sturgis, do.; Astrea, do.; U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, do.; 13th, Am. ship Ivanhoe, do.; 26th, Am. bark Corilla, put back on her voyage to New-York, on account of springing a leak. Sld. Sept. 12, Am. ships Hamlin, Chinchas; 14th, Blandina Dudley, England; 17th, Jumna, do.; Pleiades, Chinchas; 18th, Emily A. Hill, do.; 19th, Vitula, do.; Gildersleeve, Holland; Atalanta, Chinchas; 20th, J. Trundy, do.; 21st, Harry Hammond, do.; Henrietta Marcy, do.; William Sturgis, England; 27th, Astrea, do.; Ivanhoe, do.

PAITA—Arr. Sept. 12, Am. ship Constitution, with sperm oil; brought into port the captain, owner, and 7 men of the Italian ship Mia Madre, lost 8 ds. out of Callao, loaded with guano, by springing a leak. Nine altogether of the 20 persons on board had reached Paita, but it is feared the chief mate and five men foundered in their boat. Five died in the boats, one of whom was a passenger, Don Francisco Juario, of Valencia. In the boat supposed to be lost was Augustus Leader, an American.

MEM.—The Br. ship Blue Rock, with guano, from Callao for Hamburg, sprung a leak at sea, near Iquique, Peru, and foundered. Crew saved.

The Fr. ship Asie, loaded with guano, got on a sand bank near Callao, but was pulled off by the Br. steamer New-Granada. It is not known if she can continue her voyage.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Sept. 4, ships Duchess of Orleans, Swansea; Ellen McGair, California; 7th, Grace Hammond, do.; 10th, "Fling Spring," (Flying Spray, no doubt,) California. Sld. ship Duchess of Orleans, Guayacan; 14th, Sunshine, Cobija.

The Hamb. bark Flora saw, on the 20th August, the American ship Erie, of New-York, 75 miles south of Cape Horn, abandoned at sea. She was loaded, and had no boats by her sides. Her sails had been blown off. It could not be ascertained if she had a rudder.

The American ship Fleetwing, from Boston for Callao, 71 ds. out, was spoken Aug. 5, in lat. 40 46 S., lon. 48 39 W.

COCOS ISLAND—Anchored Sept. 20 at the Cocos, taking in wood and water, the Am. whalers Vigilant, Gen. Scott and Active.

At Bermuda, Sept. 15, ship Harrisburgh, of Boston, just arr.; brig Urana, ldg. coal, unc.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES

BREWERY

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,

Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,

is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. [illegible]—Think of [illegible] only [illegible]